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A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

The public papers generally announced the his military life, abstaining from all remarks as to his political career. A few only have been more generous. The Moniteur appends only to the announcement of his death the following

The General was buried with military honors

and a great display of soldiers, on foot and on horse, with charged guns and pistols, cpened and closed the funeral procession. There was a great crowd of gentlemen, bleases were to be seen. The gates of

as no necessity for any such precautions; Ca

which, at the instant, was struck by lightning; the cow was killed, and she was felled to the sargaac was not the man of the people.

A telegraphic communication, dated Caglari, October 30, says:

"The cable has reached Spartivento, in Sardini; the operation was accomplished with entire success; the communication with Africa is perfect."

"Our correspondent at Brussels," says the Courrier de Paris, "informs us that the Liberals have gained a decided advantage on all points of the country in the elections which took place on the 27th, for the renewal by half of the Communal Councils. The success is not less striking at Ghent and at Antwerp than at Brussels. The Government is alarmed at this sault, which it did not expect to become so significant; it is said it will not confine itself to pesponing the Public Charities Bill, but will definitely withdraw it."

Monsieur Migeon, of whom I spoke in my last, has been condemned to one month confinement for having worn the decoration of the Lection of the provinces of France; and upon the breast of each were found spots exactly resembling the leaves of the poplar.

At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, January 25th, 1847, it was stated that a woman of Lugano, seated at a window during a storm, was suddenly shaken by some invisible power. She experienced no inconvenience for the provinces of France in an upon the breast of each were found spots exactly resembling the leaves of the poplar.

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# THE VATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

NO. 570.

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death of Cavaignac with short notices only of

"General Cavaignac, while he was at the head of the Executive Government, rendered great service to the cause of order, and his premature death will be deeply regretted."

Montmatre Cemetery were guarded by soldiers, and a few persons only were allowed to follow the deceased to his last resting-place. There

has been condemned to one month confine-ment for having worn the decoration of the Le-

flocks of sparrows collect about him, and fiercely dispute the bread scattered on the ground by their pale-faced friend. When he moves on, these little gabblers follow him, but never alight upon his shoulders, or take bread from his hand, as do those majestic-looking wild pigeons, without any hesitation, in presence of crowds of persons, looking on with astonishment at the intimacy existing between them. They allow that gentleman to take hold of them, put his hands under their wings, and to caress them, showing great satisfaction, without the least fear. He has given to some of them names; and when he calls Eugenie or Jeanette, they come to him as if enchanted. These pigeons

come to him as if enchanted. These pigeons migrate in the fall, and return regularly in the spring, and are much safer here, in the heart of Paris, than in the boundless forests of the far West.

### DAGUERREOTYPES BY LIGHTNING.

A country woman has recently arrived A country woman has recently arrived in Paris, from the Department of Seine et Marne, who should be presented to the Academy of Sciences. This woman was, a short time since, watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm arose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant, was struck by lightning; the cow was killed, and she was felled to the ceth concelles.

The dashing carriage flies down the Canada shore, the frightened steeds giving full rein to each quivering nerve and straining muscle.

The pelting rain rends and shivers the stunted in the pelting rain rends and shivers the pelting rain rends an

tering, then shouting, deafens and terrifies. God is in the storm, whether it sweep over the plain, pour down the hill side, or rave upon the fathomless sea; but here, where the gathered waters of a chain of lakes are but touched by his breath, the Creation is unveiled, and we dare

not gaze thereon. A vague sense of infinite power, incompre hensible greatness, and overwhelming vastness, paralyzes the soul; a dim glimpse of unapproachable majesty, terrific strength, and omnipotent grandeur, bewilders human vision. Oh! God is a sublime verity, a consuming fire. Let us worship and adore!

shows the beautiful proposed and the state of the control of the state of THE ADRIATIC.—It will have been seen by

like the grand martial refrain of some majestic old march, which has kindled the fiery hearts of many a marshalled host, doomed to death or victory.

A last look, as we hastily wheel under a rude shelter; a blinding flash, and a tall tree lies shattered to fragments; a peal of thunder, muttering, then shouting, deafens and terrifies. God

On entering the passage, Arthur was passed by a stranger with a knapsack in his hand, "No," said the traveller with the knapsack, turning round and addressing himself cheerfully to a fat, sly-looking, bald-headed man, with a dirty white apron on, who had followed him down the passage. "No, Mr. Landlord, I am not easily scared by trifles; but I don't mind confessing that I can't quite stand that."

It occurred to young Holliday, the moment he heard these words, that the stranger had been asked an exorbitant price for a bed at The Two Robins; and that he was unable or unwilling to give it. The moment his back was turned, Arthur, comfortably conscious of his own well-filled pockets, addressed himself in a great hurry, for fear any other benighted

other man, better dreesed than the rest, who was telling his audience something in a low voice, in which they were apparently very much interested.

On entering the passage, Arthur was passed

If you're ingineed to stop alone with nin, that's room in the face seemed to the corpse. Before long, not my lookout. I've kept my part of the bargain, and I mean to keep the money. I'm not deep the money in the face seemed to be hovering out in the midyorkshire myself, young gentleman; but I've lived long enough in these parts to have my dreadful dull line of light between the imperlived long enough in these parts to have my dreadful dull line of light between the imperlived long enough in these parts to have my dreadful dull line of light between the imper-

The dashing carriage files down the Canada shore, the frightened steeds giving full rein to each quivering nerre and straining massel.

The pelting rain reads and shivers the stanted every steep, and soon ordings in trickling straines, and soon ordings in the straines or the straines of the st

his mind back upon itself, and set his memory
at work, reviving, with a painfully-vivid distinctness, the momentary impression it had received
from his first sight of the corpse. Before long,

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in life, and the conditions of it, which human science has not fathomed yet; and I candidly confess to you that, in bringing that man back to existence, I was, morally speaking, groping haphazard in the dark. I know (from the testimony of the Doctor who attended him in the afternoon) that the vital machinery, so far as its action is appreciable by our senses, had in this case unquestionably stopped; and I am equally certain (seeing that I recovered him) that the vital principle was not extinct. When I add, that he had suffered from a long and complicated illness, and that his whole nervous eyes when I spoke, fixed them once more sarch. fectly-closed eyelids broader than he had seen it—with the parted lips slowly dropping further and further away from each other—with the features growing larger and moving closer, till they seemed to fill the window and to silence the rain, and to shut out the night.

The sound of a voice, shouting below stairs, woke him suddenly from the dream of his own distempered fancy. He recognised it as the voice of the landlord.

"Shut up at twelve, Ben," he heard it say. "I'm off to bed."

He wiped away the damp that had gathered on his forehead, reasoned with himself for a little while, and resolved to shake his mind free of the ghastly counterfeit which still clung to it,

in to a man in my own profession. I men-tioned to him my surmise, and he told me that When I had written the prescription, he ex-I was right.

He said he had come last from Paris, where he had been attached to a hospital; that he had lately returned to England, on his way to Edinburgh, to continue his studies; that he had stopped to rest and recover himself at Doncaster. He did not adl a word about his name, or who he was, and of course I did not question him on the abject. All I inquired, when he ceased speaking, was, what branch of the

tion him on the subject. All I inquired, when he ceased speaking, was, what branch of the profession he intended to follow.

"Any branch," he said, bitterly, "which will put bread into the mouth of a poor man."

At this, Arthur, who had been hitherto watching him in silent curiosity, burst out impetuously, in his usual good humored way:

"My dear fellow!" (everybody was "my dear fellow!" (everybody was "my dear fellow" with Arthur,) "now you have to the fife again, don't bagin by being down hearted about your prospects. I'll answer for it, I can help you to some capital thing in the medical line—or, if I can't, I know my father can."

"Thank you, both," he said, as we rose to go. "I have one last favor to ask—not of you. Doctor, for I leave you to exercise your professional discretion—but of Mr. Holliday. His eyes, while he spoke, still rested steadily on me, and never once turned toward Arthur. "I beg that Mr. Holliday will not mention to any one-least of all to his father—the events that have occurred, and the words that have passed, in this room. I entreat him to bury me in his memory, as, but for him, I might have been buried in my grave. I cannot give my reasons for making this strange request. I can only implore him to grant it."

His voice faltered for the first time, and he

His voice faltered for the first time, and he "Thank you," he said, coldly. Then added "May I ask who your father is?"

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m made with well-qual
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the Constitution.'
"The Kansas-Nebraska act has placed the

people of a Territory applying for admission as a State on the same footing, in this respect, with the people of a State. It was for a long time considered by many, that the form and substance of such a Constitution was a matter

substance of such a Constitution was a mater for the revisal of Congress, apart from the un-disputed duty of that body to reject a Consti-tution containing anti-republican provisions. "It may be that the prevalence of this theory is sufficient to account for the carelessness with

which Congress has repeatedly approved Terri-torial Constitutions, without a prior resort to

ome sufficient means by which to determin

the wishes of the people, respectively, of the Territories. However, Congress never did ven-ture to dictate the form of a Constitution. In

accepting a Constitution submitted by a mere handful of the people assembled in Convention.

n other instances, the work of Convention

irregularly and illegally assembled, was accep ed and ratified by act of Congress. All of these

nstances constitute abuses of power, more of east injurious to the people of the Territories

and this view of the subject has been at last adopted by Congress itself. The Kansas-Ne-braska act has finally declared that the General

overnment is not authorized to interfere i

he formation of the Constitution of a Territory

applying to become a State. Suppose that the Kansas-Nebraska act had proceeded no further than this, where then would the Constitution-

naking power be found? Congress had not

and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Yet, in the face of this enactment, Mr.

Hunter assumes the position that a Constitu-ional Convention in Kansas may (even without

power to that effect, expressly delegated by a vote of the people) enact a Constitution for the Terri-tory of Kansas, v. th or without the ratification

of the people, as the Convention itself may decide. Thus, the Senator makes the Conven-

tion supreme, depriving the people of the power to form and regulate their domestic institu

tions in their own way, and placing those institutions under the irresponsible control of the Convention. We have no hesitation in say-

nent features—the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30'; the repeal of the Louisiana law, which estab-

shed and protected Slavery south as well as

orth of the same parallel of latitude; and,

finally, the assertion of the right of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories of the United States. The necessity for the first of these has

been superseded by the decision in the Dred Scott case; the second was an unnecessary invasion of the interests of Southern slavehold-

ers, which destroys the practical effect of the decision in the Dred Scott case; the third is

the only provision from which the country may

tope to reap a solid advantage. If it is to be o interpreted as to deny, instead of affirming

ereignty, securing the practical exercise

overeignty to an elective Oligarchy, then the

Kansas act is left devoid of a single redeeming

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right, under a

d to delegate the authority which it

nany instances it resorted to the insuffici

I returned to the inn at 8 o'clock, purpose ing off the past night's excitement on one my friend's sofas. A suspicion occurred to me as soon as I was alone in my bed-room, which made me resolve that Holliday and the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. I have already alluded to the stranger whose life he had saved should not meet again, if I could prevent it. to certain reports or scandals which I knew of, relating to the early life of Arthur's father.
While I was thinking, in my bed, of what had passed at the Inn—of the change in the student's pulse when he heard the name of Holliday; of the resemblance of expression I had overed between his face and Arthur's; o the emphasis he had laid on those three words "my own brother;" and of his incomprehensible acknowledgment of his own illegitimacy—while I was thinking of these things, the reports I have mentioned suddenly flew into my mind, and linked themselves fast to the chain of my previous reflections. Something within me whispered, "It is best that those two young men should not meet again." I felt it before I slept; I felt it when I woke; and I went,

ing.

I had missed my only opportunity of seeing my nameless patient again. He had been gone nearly an hour when I inquired for him.

I have now told you everything that I know for certain, in relation to the man whom I brought back to life in the double bedded room of the Inn at Doncaster. What I have next to not, strictly speaking, matter of fact.

I have to tell you, first, that the medical student turned out to be strangely and unac-

countably right in assuming it as more than probable that Arthur Holliday would marry probable that Artiful Hollady, when him the water-the young lady who had given him the water-colored drawing of the landscape. That mar-riage took place a little more than a year after he events occurred which I have just been relating. The young people came to live in the neighborhood in which I was then estabthe neighborhood in which I was then estab-lished in practice. I was present at the wed-ding, and was rather surprised to find that Ar-thur was singularly reserved with me, both be-fore and after his marriage, on the subject of the young lady's prior engagement. He only eferred to it once, when we were alone, mer y telling me, on that occasion, that his wife had done an that honor said that the engagement her in the matter, and that the engagement had been broken off with the full approval of her parents. I never heard more from him than this. For three years, he and his wife lived together happily. At the expiration that time, the symptoms of a serious illness first declared themselves in Mrs. Arthur Holliday. It turned out to be a long, lingering, hopeless malady. I attended her throughout. We had been great friends when she was well, and we became more attached to each other than and we became more attached to each other than ever when she was ill. I had many long and interesting conversations with her in the in-tervals when she suffered least. The result of one of those conversations I may briefly relate, leaving you to draw any inferences from it you

The interview to which I refer occurred as usual, and found her alone, with a look in her eyes which told me that she had been cry-She only informed me, at first, that she been depressed in spirits; but, by little and confessed to me that she had been looking over some old letters which had been addressed to her, before she had seen Arthur, by a man whom she had been engaged to be married. I asked her how the engagement came to be broken off. She replied, that it had not been broken off, but that it had died out in a very mysterious way. The person to whom she was engaged—her first love, she called him—was very poor, and there was no immediate pros-pect of their being married. He followed my ession, and went abroad to study. They had corresponded regularly from the time when, as she believed, he had returned to England. as she believed, he had returned to England. From that period, she heard no more of him. He was of a fretful, sensitive temperament; and she feared that she might inadvertently have done or said something that had offended of her first lover exactly corresponded with the time at which I had been called in to my myserious patient at The Two Robins Inn. A fortnight after that conversation, she died. In course of time, Arthur married again. Of

late years, he has lived principally in London, and I have seen little or nothing of him. I have many years to pass over before I can approach to anything like a conclusion of this nentary narrative. And even when that r period is reached, the little that I have to say will not occupy your attention for more

Between six and seven years ago, the gentleman to whom I introduced you in this room came to me, with good professional recommendations, to fill the position of my assistant We met, not like strangers, but like friends—
the only difference between us being that I was very much surprised to see him, and that he did not appear at all surprised to see me. If he was my son or my brother, I believe he could not be fonder of me than he is; but he has never volunteered any confidences since he has been here, on the subject of his past life. I saw something that was familiar to me in his face when we first met; and yet, it was also something that suggested the idea of change. I had a notion once that my patient at the Inn might be a natural son of Mr. Holliday's; I had les, that he might also have been the man who was engaged to Arthur's first wife; and I have a third idea, still clinging to me, could enlighten me, if he chose, on both those doubtful points. His hair is not black now and his eyes are dimmer than the piercing eyes that I remembered; but, for all that, he is very like the nameless medical student of my young come home late at night, and find him asleep,

fully like the stranger at Doncaster, as he raised elf in the bed on that memorable night! The Doctor paused. Mr. Goodchild, who had been following every word that fell from his lips up to this time, leaned forward eagerly to ask a question. Before he could say a word, the latch of the door was raised, without any warning sound of footsteps in the passage out A long, white, bony hand app through the opening, gently pushing the door which was prevented from working freely on its

and wake him, he looks, in coming to, wonder

hinges by a fold in the carpet under it.
"That hand! Look at that hand, Doctor! said Mrs. Goodchild, touching him. At the same moment, the Doctor looked at Mr. Goodchild, and whispered to him, signifi-

cantly—
"Hush! he has come back!"

### A ROMANCE AT SEA.

The Secretary of State at Madrid has com municated to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain the following declaration, translated through the Minister of Ma rine, and made before the Captain of the port at Tarragona, by D. Jose Bosch, Captain of the

Spanish brig Jacinta:
"On the 22d of July last, at seven o'clock in the morning, in north latitude thirty seven de-grees eight minutes, and west longitude thirty. tour degrees thirty minutes, being bound for Spain, from New Orleans, after being out thirty spain, from New Orleans, after being out thirty-three days, I perceived a boat with people, who were waving a white handkerchief, and pulling in the direction of my brig. Believing they were shipwrecked, I gave orders to bear down on them, and, being side by side, they told me that two days before, being out in pursuit of a whale, they, during a equall, had lost sight of their barque, in which they had left behind the wife of the Captain, who was the man that was then speaking to me, adding that she was in an interesting condition, having with her besides

a little boy and two other persons.

"A little further north, I perceived two other boats, all belonging to the American barque Alto, Captain Thomas H. Lawrence, of New Bedford, whence he had sailed forty-three days before. The men of the said boats, numbering in all eighteen, having been taken on boar half eignteen, naving shausted from fatigue, were provided with ood and clothing, and, seeing the despair of the Captain on account of the loss of his family the Captain on account of the loss of his family and his vessel in the midst of the sea, I resolv

stormy weather, the foreign idiom of the Captain-which did not permit me to clearly un-derstand the direction where the barque might be found—the time which passed since they had lost sight of their ship, and my own obli-

nate men, and consoling them in their smic-tion; and, trusting to Providence and my good cause, I steered to the north.

"We passed the day without perceiving any vessel, and, the night overtaking us without vessel, and, the night overtaking us without having attained our purpose, we passed it with the utmost vigilance, the Captain being in a state of extraordinary prostration and anxiety, which increased my determination to continue my enterprise. The dawn on the 23d came on, and my vigilance was redoubled; at ten A. M., the watch at the masthead descried a sail bearthe watch at the masthead descried a sail bearing north-northeast. I immediately stood for
it, and, with a freshening wind, at eleven o'clock
I distinguished a barque. I induced the Captain to go aloft, encouraging him, and trying to
console him in every possible manner, to see
whether he could make her out; and at half past eleven o'clock God had crowned my un-dertaking, and fulfilled my wish—it was the dertaking, and fulfilled my wish—it was the barque Alto. The transports of Captain Lawrence were unbounded; he embraced me, and offered me a large amount of money when he should get on board, which I refused, for I would not crown my ac' by accepting money. When a short distance from her, I lowered the boats, and carried the crew and their Captain to their heaven where is feet. I found a noor to their barque, where, in fact, I found a poor young lady, with a babe in her arms, breathless, and in the greatest agony. The Captain, after the first effusions of his joy, repeated his offers, insisting upon my accepting them, but which I refused as before; and having received the benedictions of all on board, I returned to my ship to continue my voyage."

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

FEW SOBER WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. This short article is intended for those of our eaders alone who feel attached to the Era, or regard its support important to the cause of Free Principles: those who do not, are requested to pass on to another column, for we do not wish to bore them.

Until the advent of "hard times," the ERA was well supported: it will hardly surprise any one to be told, that since then it has not been well supported. Many of our subscribers are among the intelligent mechanics and industrial classes of the North, and we hear by every mail that some of them, thrown out of employment, cannot find money to renew their subscriptions. One of this class spent two whole days in a town in Vermont, where we have had a large club, and could renew only five of them. He gladly gave his time and labor, but could not himself renew. That is a specimen of the nanner in which our subscription list is suffering. We could give many other instances, but

can be avoided, unless our agents generally

prove more successful than they have yet been.

We do not expect impossibilities—but, when it

is known that in many localities the ERA must

plainly: Such exertion is necessary. We are

mbarked in a common enterprise—and I ask

othing for myself, but much for an agency

which has had something to do in promoting

that enterprise. Whether you have received a

authority. Wherever a subscriber can be got,

though attended in each case with small results,

in the aggregate would amount to a great deal.

any of you can do anything to increase our cir-

lation, we pray you to do it. We betleve you

will, and therefore shall hope to keep up our list

to its present number. Shall we be disappoint

DOWNWARD MARCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC

PARTY-THE KANSAS COMPLICATION.

"It being the true intent and meaning

this act, not to legislate Slavery into any Terr

to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in

their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—Kansas-Nebraska Act

By the Northern Democracy this was claime

as a recognition of the right of the People of a

erritory, in a Territorial condition, to exclud

or establish Slavery. A few Southern Demo

crats assented to this interpretation—a few held

that the Territorial Legislature might protest,

but not exclude it; the majority of the South

was silent, willing that the Northern Democra

cy should maintain their standing at the North

The Cincinnati Convention, which nominated

Mr. Buchanan, evading the point, simply re

"That we recognise the right of the peor

of all the Territories, including Kansas and Ne brasks, acting through the EXPRESSED WILL OF

the majority of actual residents, and when ever the number of their is habitants justifie

it, to form a Constitution, with or without do mestic Slavery, and to be admitted into the

Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

It was safe to affirm the right of the People

ernment, to admit or to exclude Slavery, for all

the Party at that time professed to agree on

this principle-but the Convention was silent

in relation to the right of the People over the

Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptan

ecognised the Principle as stated by the Con-

ention, but maintained the same prudent re-

erve on the other point. His friends in the

ree States, however, disregarding this policy,

declared the Principle of Popular Sovereignty

o be inherent in the People, as well in a Ter-

itorial condition, as when they came to form a

State, and they openly committed Mr. Buchan-

an to this view. Had they done less-had they

restricted themselves to the cautious policy of

the Convention, they could not have carried

Pennslyvania or Indiana, or have maintained

so vigorous an organization in the other free

States. The struggle was decided in his favor,

because his friends were able to mislead s

many Northern Democrats into the belief that,

under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the People of

Territory, in a Territorial condition, had the

right to exclude Slavery, and that Mr. Buchan-

an, if elected, would protect them in the exer

After his election, the Supreme Court, in

cise of that right.

ubject, while in a Territorial condition.

when organizing a Constitution of State Go

y proclaiming this liberal interpretation.

tory or State, nor to exclude it theref

sec. 32.

solved.

We close this private interview by saying-if

We do not complain. People who cannot aise money to pay their rent are not to b blamed for cutting off their newspapers. But the effect upon newspapers of a cause so widely operating must be very unfavorable. The ERA feels it particularly, as it has no local support s identified with no peculiar State Interest, and has very little advertising custom, while the prices of printing in the District are higher han anywhere else. It were unfortunate that Pacification, as follows: a paper in its position should at such a time as "The regular Legislature of the Territory his be circumscribed in its influence, by a reduction of its list; and yet, we see not how this

having authorized the assembling of a Convertion to frame a Constitution, to be accepted of rejected by Congress, under the provision of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority, and the Convention itself has a right him. However that might be, he had never written to her again; and, after waiting a year, she had married Arthur. I asked when the first estrangement had begun, and found that the time at which she ceased to hear anything of her first layer are still age popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

special circular or not, if you feel disposed to use some effort to extend the circulation of the paper, "go ahead"—do not wait for written Walker's speeches were in exact accordance secure him. Individual efforts of this sort, al- said, over the Convention; but in his judgment, and in that of the President, the Consti tution to be framed by its action should be sub residents in the Territory at the time of the submission. He had no doubt the Conventio would pursue that course. If it did not, he would join the People "in lawful opposition"

already committed to it by his instructions. About the same time, the Washington Union inderstood to speak the sentiments of the Administration, insisted upon the same policy

July 7th it wrote: "We repeat, that the Constitution of Kansa must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is none

"But the Georgia Convention, without de nying this great principle, seems to think that the Constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a direct vote of the people in their primary capacity. We admit that this is not in all cases a sine qua non. It is a fair preumption (if there be no circumstance to repe that a Convention of delegates chosen b the people will act in accordance with the will of their constituents. When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. pperation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going or here for several years between parties so even y balanced, that both claim the majority, and hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest, Under these ircumstances, there can be no such thing as scertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way, except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Consti-tution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud. A plansible color might be given to this assertion by the argument that the members of the Con-vention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except

consciousness that the majority would con emn it. We confess that we should find som demn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other mo tive could they have?
"We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy control versy which has heretofore raged in that Ter versy which has herecorder aged in that fer-ritory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against Slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the nay be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous, nay be, to the peace and safety of the who

"Again: This movement of the Territoric authorities to form a Cor in the regular way, in pursuance of an ena-bling and authorizing act of Congress, but on the mere motion of the Territorial Legislature itself. Nay, it has been begun and carried on in the teeth of a refusal by Congress to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlook There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unmistakable language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding, we

After his election, the Supreme Court, in a dispense with the regar forms of proceeding, we case over which it decided it would take no jurisdiction, volunteered the opinion that the right of property in slaves is recognised by the Constitution; like other rights of property, is

ple of a Territory, nor the Legislature thereof,

can interfere with it. This opinion, which cut up by the roots the Northern Democratic interpretation of the Principle of Popular Sovereignty, on which Mr. Buchanan was elected, was immediately embraced by him as a decision, (which it was Richmond (Va.) Enquirer labored to show that not.) and, in his Letter to Professor Silliman and others, he boldly recognised it as a funds the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was required by the vention. mental constitutional Principle, which he had fundamental doctrines of Democracy, was recnever doubted. It was a strange spectacle, i ognied as the bond of union between Northern any inconsistency can be deemed strange and Southern Democrats-was essential to the the so-called Northern Democracy, to see existence of National Democracy-could not forthwith abandoning its liberal interpretation be departed from by the South without bad faith of Popular Sovereignty, swearing by the Dred to its Northern allies-must be maintained, i Scott decision, denouncing its opponents as fafor no other reason, to insure safety to Southnatical devotees to the higher law, and thence ern institutions, and defeat Black Republicanforth maintaining the Southern doctrine, that ism. October 27th, in a long editorial, insist it is only when the People of a Territory com ing that the Convention in Kansas ought to to form a State Constitution, that they have submit the Constitution to the People, it argued the right to interfere with Slavery. How fifty as follows: thousand People, living in a certain Territory, "It is useless to attempt to mislead the per carrying on all the operatious of self-govern ple of Virginia on this point. They have been too thoroughly taught in the school of self gov-ernment. It would have been a suicidal act, ment, should have no right to exclude Slavery during five, ten, or fifteen years, but, on the firs day of the sixth, eleventh, or sixteenth year for any member of our Constitutional Conven-tion of 1851-'52, even to have proposed the coming together in a Convention to agree upon the plan of a State Constitution, should instantly acquire that right, is one of the mys teries of the transcendental Democracy, which it is not given to the vulgar to understand. submitted a resolution declaring the gentleman who then held the gubernatorial chair, 'King What can the Slave Power demand which

the Party assuming the title "Democratic," will not concede? It once throughout the fre States maintained that Slavery can exist only by positive law: now it holds that it exists everywhere, in territory of the Union, like any other property right, without positive law, under the sanction of the Constitution. Once, it main tained the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in all Federal Territory: now it denies i Once, it maintained that the Territorial Legislature might prohibit Slavery: now, it upholds the opinion of a majority of the Supreme Cour that no Territorial Legislature can interfer with it. Its path has been a downward onesteadily downward, under the dictation of Sla

But, it was permitted still to maintain tha the People of a Territory, in forming a State Constitution, are then invested with power to regulate the whole matter-exclude or estab lish Slavery. This is the real Popular Sover eignty, argued the Richmond Enquirer: this is the fundamental principle of union between Northern and Southern Democrats: this i the great constitutional Principle on which the National Democracy can stand, and whose ap plication will prove the peaceable solution of the vexed question of Slavery.

Northern Democrats believed this-and Mr. Buchanan thought he might safely venture upon the work of settling the Kansas troubles by the application of this great constitutions principle. It was time to adopt some efficient course. Civil war was imminent, and it was ecessary to persuade the People of Kansas that their right to determine their domestic institutions, in forming a State Constitution, should be sacredly protected. Mr. Walker, a Southern man, was chosen as Pacificator, and received his instructions, which set forth this great constitutional, National Democratic Principle of

The declared policy of the President, then, was, to have the Constitution, framed by the Convention, submitted to the People - the whole Constitution to the whole People-and all fraud and violence were to be prevented. Gov. with the instructions. He had no power, he mitted to a fair and full vote of all the actual to its action. To this policy, he repeatedly oledged himself, and the President, who was

"The immediate and practical effect of such a perversion of the law, especially at this moment would be incalculably disastrous to the South There is but one inducement which can caus stitution from popular ratification, and that is a fear lest the Constitution may not be approved by a popular vote. Thus, such an omission would indicate nothing less than an intention to wrest the Constitution-making power from a majority of the people. And, without reserva-tion, we boldly denounce any such attempt as

illegal and anti-republican." Why multiply words or quotations? Th position of the whole Party was distinctly taken : the Convention must submit the Const. tion to a fair popular vote.

What has that Convention done? Trample apon this demand. It has not only refused to submit the Constitution to a fair popular vote, but takes measures to compel, so far as it could, a vote in its favor-an outrage unprecedented It has not only disregarded the doctrine of Pop. ular Sovereignty, but contemptuously violate it. It has so framed the question to be submitted to the People, that they must either vote for the Constitution, or not vote at all. Nor have they any more liberty on the Slavery Question itself. The Constitution will not allow them to vote for or against Slavery, without at the same time voting for the Constitution. No matter how much the Pro-Slavery or the Anti-Slavery man may dislike the Constitution, he must swallow it all, or be divested of the right to say whether the new State shall be slaveholding or free. Considering the pledges of Governor Walke

and the Administration, the declarations of the Washington Union, Richmond Enquirer, and other Pro-Slavery organs of the Party, it is difecorned to touch? ficult to see how how they could fail to condemn and repudiate instantly the insulting and anti-Republican action of the Convention. They ought People of Kansas. Mr. Buchanan may betray to have treated it as a miserable fraud, calcu- him-he cannot betray them. He pledged his lated, if not designed, to sow discord in the word to join them in lawful opposition to the ranks of the Democratic Party, and embarrass action of the Convention, should it fail to subthe Administration. Calmly adhering to their mit the Constitution. What will he do, now pledges and declarations, they should have that Mr. Buchanan pledges himself to sustain vashed their hands of all responsibility for the their action? His resignation would doubtless Convention, and assumed the ground, that now be acceptable to the Administration, but would t was for Congress to pass an act, as in the it be just to the People of Kansas? Has he cases of Minnesota and Oregon, authorizing the no duties yet to discharge in that devoted Ter-People of Kansas to form a Constitution. This course would have been consistent and honest, and would have preserved harmony in the ranks of what is called National Democracy. But, the Washington Union, having received the his Administration? Will the South tolerate Schedule from the Convention, so soon as to awaken the suspicion of many that the work was known in Washington before it was pro claimed in Kansas, announced that the Con vention had done its work satisfactorily, and And would Democratic harmony be promoted wisely provided a measure which, while submit-

protected in free Territories belonging to the Union, and that neither Congress nor the People of a Territory, nor the Legislature thereof, was sustained. The President openly commitistration hesitated, the Richmond Enquirer and | cip!es, will they submit? Will nine thousand ted himself to the policy of submitting the Con- other Southern conservative Democratic prints voters suffer themselves to be trampled upon stitution to the People. The Extremists of the took ground with the Union, thus beautifully by a faction, not one-fifth of their numerical South complained of this, but the great body illustrating the sincerity of all their declarations strength? Never! Nor can Federal bayonets of the Party in that section was gradually of Popular Sovereignty. The hesitation of Mr. enforce submission upon them. Let this Adbrought to the same position. For months the Buchanan scon ceased, and he too, as has been ministration beware, or it may provoke a deadannounced in Democratic journals, has fully ly conflict in Kansas, which may gradually draw such a policy was imposed by the principle of endorsed the action and the work of the Con-As to the position of Governor Walker, who

arrived here a week ago, there were contradictory reports. Some of the letter-writers from Kansas said he was not only in favor of the action of the Convention, but had insidiously determined it: others, that he was opposed to it. The doubt, if there were any, has been dis- general satisfaction in the free States, and apsipated. The Governor, according to the best ccounts, had several interviews with the President, laid before him a statement of the true condition of affairs in Kansas, spoke with indignation of the character and conduct of the Convention, condemned its action as contrary to the Principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to Popular Sovereignty, to the policy of the Administration as previously indicated, to the interests of the Democratic Party, subversive proclamation of our existing Constitution, with-cut vrevious ratification by a vote of the people. Such an act, on the part of a member of that of the rights of the People of Kausas, and threatening, if sustained by the Administration, civil Convention, would have secured his political unnihilation as effectually as if he had seriously

It is said that all his aronments were ny vailing-that the President has made up his mind to adhere to the Convention, and sustain its Constitution-and that Governor Walker. unconvinced, will oppose the action of the Convention, stand by the People of Kansas, and not resign his office.

Meantime, the leading Democratic papers at the North at first took strong ground against the Convention: some of them are evidently of Philadelphia, Mr. Douglas's paper, the Chiin organizing a State, have a right to determine this doctrine? And is this too to be abjured kept with Northern Democrats? Shall a mis- for the dissolution of the Union: and that the erable Convention in Kansas, chosen by the Administration should, under these circumvotes of fifteen hundred men, undertake to force a Constitution down the throats of nine thousand voters, and Democratic champions of Popular Sovereignty at the North be called upon to applaud the operation?

Let the Northern Democrats sanction this infamous Fraud upon the People, let them basely abinre the doctrine that the People of a Territory have a right to say what their Constitution shall be, and there is but one step lower for them to take: that is indicated by the following passage from a late editorial in the Washington Union, the central organ of their Party:

interposed to delegate the authority which it denied its own competency to exercise, either to the Territorial Government, or to any other municipal body. The right, then, to form a Constitution for a Territory, could exist nowhere at all, or must remain with the people of the Territory. As if to place this doctrine beyond the possibility of doubt, the same act of Congress provides, further, that the people of each Territory shall be left 'perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their "The Constitution declares that 'the citize leges and immunities of citizens in the severe States.' Every citizen of one State coming into another State, has, therefore, a right to the protection of his person, and that property which is recognised as such by the Constitution of the United States, any law of the State to the co trary notwithstanding. So far from any State ing a right to deprive him of his property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its pos-

"This," says the New York Herald, "is going the entire animal;' for, with the establishment of this doctrine, every State in the Union instantly becomes, in law, a slave State. Should the Democracy adopt this new article into their national creed, Mr. Toombs may, erhans, still live to 'call on Banker Hill."

The Washington Union justifies the action of the Convention on various grounds. "It was necessary to preserve the harmony of the Democratic Party." How beautifully it has accomplished the object, by arraying Mr. Buchanan against Governor Walker, and Northern against Southern Democrats? "It was necessary to prevent agitation!" Wonderfully soothing, an act, which has called the attention of the Public even from its monetary distresses, and set all politicians by the ears! Had the Convention explored the infernal regions for a device to stir up discord, it could not have found a more prolific one than that adopted. "It was necessary to save the Constitution." Aye-a fair and full vote would have been its doom-it was necessary to secure its adoption by a fraud. The arguments of these Pro-Slavery prints are insults. To submit the Constitution was to lose it. Certainly, if a majority were against it-and ought not the majority to govern? That used to be good Democratic doctrine-but National Democracy, as expounded by the Washington Union, insists that a miserable minority is entitled to form the funda-

mental law for the majority! It is almost useless to argue this questi The Slave Power is determined to rule through Democracy, or in spite of it-under cover of Democratic profession, or in shameless disregard of it. It has forced the Democratic Party from one position to another, till no ground is left for it but that of indecent and absolute submission to its imperious will. Southern Democrats have violated their pledges to their Northern brethren. Mr. Buchanan has not kept faith place, to make Ohio one of the freest in sentiwith his followers at the North, with Governor Walker, or the People of Kansas. He abandoned them all, overawed by the Slave Interest, and henceforth, all the power of his united Cabinet is to be brought to bear to force Democratic members of Congress from the free States into the same position of degrading subjection. What will they do? Is there enough manhood left among them to resist? We have watched their newspapers. Some of them that

revolted at first have made their submission. Patronage is powerful. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib. But, shall we not hope that enough Northern Democrats may be found to baffle an Imposture which an honorable Administration, whatever its general opinion on the Onestion of Slavery, would have What will be the action of Governor Walker?

He cannot break his faith, it is stated, with the ritory? It he refuse to resign, will Mr. Buchanan remove him? How can he continue in office a man committed against a measure which he has resolved to support by the whole power of such inconsistency? But is Governor Walker a man to be trifled with-to be disowned and dishonored by an Administration for obeying faithfully its own instructions? Would he bear such an insult without signally resenting it

every State into its vortex, and bring to the arbitrament of force, a Controversy, which thus far has been waged by argument and by the bal-Honesty is practical wisdom. For some

time past, the Public Mind has been quiet in

very. It was thought that Slavery would be rejected, and that the Constitution, if acceptable in its main provisions, would be adopted. The majority of the American People in all sections, so fareas we could judge, seemed pleased at seeing an end of this particular controversy. The pretended Administration prints, that represented the Republicans as being disappointed at this prospect, talked at random. It is all false that the Republicans desired to keep open the Kansas issue: they were a xious to see Kansas a to be "whipped into the traces" in this manfree State-the sooner the better-it was but an incidental issue in the great controversy. Had | THE BUSINESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. the Convention submitted both questions to the People, and made fair provision for securing a fair expression of the popular will, there would have been no excitement, no agitation. Both questions would have been voted upon by the whole People, the result submitted to Congress, changing their tune; but Mr. Forney's Press and the action of that body would have been easy. Mr. Buchanan would not have been cago Times, and the Detroit Free Press, perseled to violate his pledges-Governor Walker vere in their opposition. What else can they would not have been disowned—faith would do? Had not the Democracy of the North have kept between Northern and Southern Dembeen compelled to give up everything, but the ocrats-discord would not have been let loose. single doctrine that the People of a Territory, That a course so sensible, so honest, so beneficent, so peace-making, was not taken by the their own Constitution and institutions? Was Convention, is pretty strong evidence that its now, or voluntarily march to perdition. not the faith of Mr. Buchanau, and the faith of counsels were determined by those baleful inthe Southern Democrats, pledged to uphold fluences which, controlling already the Extremists of the South, are forever seeking everyand trampled under foot? Is no faith to be where to provoke dissension, and pave the way

> same baleful influences. it styles itself, may think itself in possession of the Administration, but it will find, during the time has come when this must be openly avowcoming Congress, that Senators Davis, Toombs, and other leaders of the Extremists, will dictate the policy of the whole Party.

The New York papers bring intelligence of the death of James G. Birney, with whom we were associated in the early period of the Anti-

"James G. Birney died at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday evening. He was born in 1793, at Danville, Kentucky. His father, a native of Ireland, was a man whose enterprise ad accumulated wealth, which, employed with generosity, conferred upon him popularity and social position. His mother was a beautiful and accomplished American lady, of

"At the age of nineteen, two years after a distinguished graduation at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, Mr. Birney became a student in the

office of Mr. Dallas, at Philadelphia. "Beturning to his native State in 1814, he commenced the practice of law, and at the age of twenty-two was chosen a member of the Legislature. At this time he contracted a marriage with a lady of great personal attract and distinguished family. Three years after, he had become a planter in Alabama, and the owner of thirty five slaves. Subsequently reuming the practice of his profession ville, he gathered an extensive and profitable business. Just before his return to Kentucky, business. Just before his return to Kentucky, he served with distinction in the Legislature of Alabama. "Mr. Birney's career attracts peculiar interest, from the beginning of his connection with the Anti-Slavery movement. Early in life, the wrongs inflicted by the whites on the Indians

ouched his heart, and called out his indignan

eloquence, both of tongue and pen. Sympathy

rally led to sympathy for another; and accord

r one suffering class of human be

ingly he was soon greatly interested in the wel-fare of the negro. The plan of emancipation which at first seemed to him the most feasible was that of the Colonizationists, and, to advo cate their views, he abandoned a lucrative and norable profession.
"In 1834, he caused a deed of emancipation or the six slaves he brought with him from Alabama to be entered at the office of the county court for the county where he resided, and an nounced his intention of starting an Anti-Slavery newspaper in the State of Kentucky. When no printer could be persuaded to undertake the mechanical part of the enterprise there, he without exciting dangerous hostility. The reci

were exposed is almost incredible, and show he change of sentiment which has since taken ment of the Western States.
"Just before the death of his father, Mr. Birney caused such a disposition to be made of the naternal estate, that all the slaves, twenty-one in number, should fall to him; and on the oc currence of that event he set them at liberty making suitable provision for their comfort. About this time his wife died, the mother of eleven children, of whom, we believe, five are

still living.
"In 1840, Mr. Birney visited England, and took a prominent part in the Anti-Slavery move-ments which then agitated that country. In 1841 he married the sister-in-law of Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the family of Fitzhugh, who survives to cherish his memory.
"In 1844, he was nominated for the Presider

cy by the 'Liberty party,' and the vote polled for him being chiefly subtracted from that of Mr. Clay, defeated that statesman.

"A few years since, he removed from Michi gan to New Jersey, in order that he might end gan to New Jersey, in order that he might end his days among the friends of the reform to which he had devoted his prime, and that his youngest son might enjoy the advantage of Mr. Weld's school at Eagleswood."

### An Interesting Anniversary.

The proprietors of the Newburyport (Mass.) end to celebrate the 75th ann of their weekly, and the 25th of their daily, or the 17th of January, Franklin's birthday. They purpose calling together every living printer who served an apprenticeship in their office and every editor or prominent contributor. The list embraces the names of quite a number distinguished gentlemen, who now honor the various professions in life. An oration will anced by an eminent statesman, and he cccasion will be one of great interest.

The New York Times understands that in at npting to raise the submerged portion of the hic cable, the shore end has been broken This will seriously embarrass the enterprise of curing it. It was carried on under the super sion of Mr. Bright, the late engineer of th ompany.

phia and New York Steamship Company, and the Glasgow and New York Company, will, in view of the hard times, withdraw one

DRIVING THEM OUT.

The Star, of this city, has undertaken a heavy task—that of whipping out of the Demo- give Governor Walker three positions in refer cratic party all persons who are not willing to ence to the work of the Constitutional Convenendorse fraud, deception, and foul play, in Kan-tion of Kansas. One class represent him as sas. To show that we do not misrepresent, we friendly to the proposed Constitution, and in

avors from the present Administration, may be about the constitutional difficulties; while still this theme, to prevent Democratic harmony in Congress. Thus, they seek to obtain revenge with the Free State men, and freely conductive still the free still the free state men, and freely conductive still the free state men, and freely conductive still the free still the free state men, and freely conductive still the for their personal grievances. The quicker they hoist the Republican party colors the better they hold the republicant party colors the best they hold they hold they hold they have the republicant party colors the best they hold they hold they have the republicant party colors the best they hold they have the republicant party colors the best they hold they have the republicant party colors the best they have the republicant party colors the republican ter; for their present attitude of but quasi hos-tility to the Democracy is but a flimsy covering for their design to join the enemy openly, as

relation to Kansas. The success of the Free State men in the Territorial election diffused with them.

State men in the Territorial election diffused with them.

"Our policy would be to drive such persons over to them, bag and baggage, with as little delay as possible. There, in the enemy's ranks, they can do no material injury to the Demoratic cause; while, nominally with us, if they attempted to be passed, without a formation of the will of the people. Gov. We are the succession of the succe against the Democracy, they may, in the end. us infinite mischief.
"We are for no terms whatever with nominal

Democratic newspapers published out of the Territory, which, with all the facts of the action of the Kansas Convention truthfully before them, continue to insist upon the interfering with the determination of that body, to whom alone is delegated the duty of determining how the questions involved in their action shall be lisposed of."

In these days of parties without principleswhen a thousand presses support the so-called Democratic party without agreeing as to its much to answer for in keeping n principles, or indeed affirming that it has any, it is refreshing to find one which has principles-a policy-and work laid out for his party. This exception to a general rule is the New York Day Book. It says:

"It is plain enough to every one, who will seriously reflect upon the matter, that, as al ready observed, there is no middle ground or possible compromise. Negro subordination or negro equality must be accepted as the permanent condition. We must remain as we ar must retain these negroes in social subordina-tion, or, following the advice of European aristocrats, equalize with them. We must lynch the tools of the enemies of our institutions, and preserve American society as it is, or commit social suicide, or affiliate with these inferior be ings. But there is or should be no alternative To every man truly American—this is, truly imbued with Democratic ideas—there is but a stances, disregarding all its former professions, approve and sustain its action, only proves that it too has fallen under the domination of the too has fallen under the domination of the be preserved, must be defended, must manent. Negro subordination or so-called The Convention Democracy of the South, as Slavery, is the basis, the foundation, the 'cor ed and boldly proclaimed as the distinctive badge of Democracy."

This is a decided advance upon the Union,

which only asks leave for slaveholders to take their chattels through free States, nor asks that in the name of the Democracy, as yet. gress will come together next Monday, and The Day Book continues:

"The man that occupies or strives to occupy neutral position, that in the face of those Slavery enterprise. He was a man of fine tal- mighty combinations against Democratic insti- it. Col. Forney, the Chicago Times, Mr. De ents, of clear integrity, high honor, generous feelings, and real courage, animal as well as moral. We had intended to pregare an obituary notice, but the following from the New York Evening Post presents the chief events of his ever else he may pass for or imagine himself.

The question is before the country. It is the only question of general interest, and will remain the only question until it is decided—until the people are enlightened upon it, and the widespread and monstrous imposture of the day is exposed and exploded, or left in ig fessing Democrat in the land, the better for himself, as well as the cause of Democracy. If the Democratic party had defended the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and then provided for the equal rights of all American citizens alike in Kansas, by legalizing this imaginary Slave-ry, and then defended it as right and proper, all the troubles, disgrace, and bloodshed, of that Territory, might perhaps have been avoided. And to this conplexion it must come at last. The Democratic party must stand firm and square, openly and bravely by the truth—the simple, palpable, and unavoidable truth, that negro subordination, or so called Slavery, is the nal condition of the negro-the natural reation of the races-the recognised and permanent condition of American society; and there fore all those who combine with European monarchists to war upon this condition are

> enemies to society, and traitors to their coun-The Democratic party can now see to what t is coming. Its great mission is to keep the colored race down-its function, that of an Kansas which guarantees the se overseer. And really we do not wonder at the predictions of the Day Book. Looking at the past quarter of a century, and the regular deterioration of the Democracy, we may naturally expect to see it at last descend to the base occupation of enslaving men. The only distinction now between Republicans and Democrats s, that one party opposes the extension of hu- Is the principle of non-inter man Slavery, while the other is practically friendly to the system, and always to be found alliance with the buyers and sellers of men.

It is of considerable importance to know the exact condition of parties in the next Congress in judging of the fate of the bogus Kansas Constitution before that body. The Philadelphia North American says: "It seems to be taken for granted, that the

Constitution framed by the recent Convention Kansas will satisfy Congress, and that under it the mongrel pretender to Stateship will b lmost immediately taken into the Union. This is by no means certain. The House of Representatives will be divided into 128 Democrats 92 Republicans, 14 Americans. Of the Demo crats, 53 are from the free States, leaving 75 from the South. Of the Americans, all are from the slave States, but it is doubtful if sevoutrage. Even if they should, the aggregate n that side would be only 89 against 92 Republicans. Under these circumstances, it is lear, that if the Northern Democrats should divide equally on the Kansas question, the bogus State cannot be admitted. It is our impression that a majority of them will vote wit the opposition in the issue. Of course, in m of this kind, it is easy to be mistaken but if the tone of the Northern Democratic press be any criterion for judgment, the Dem-cratic members of the House from the free States cannot be counted on with any degree of certainty by the Southern ultras. We are also of the opinion that some of the moderate outhern members will refuse to sanction the ecompton doings.'

Everything depends upon the course of a few emocratic leaders. If Governor Walker or Senator Douglas opposes the Lecompton Constitution, it will hardly be ratified by Congress.

A letter-writer from Washington indites the following for the benefit of the readers of the Cincinnati Enquirer: "The truth is-and my experience, I mean

my observation, confirms it—no wife should afterward? If so, we are sadly mistaken. panying him, and, while here, sticking to him wax. It is a place of seducing temptations, which the sinner don't pretend to resist, and the righteous can hardly flee from by regnlar fasting and prayer. Wives, stick to nusbands, is my advice."

The planing mill of William Taylor, Troy, N. with the knowledge that she was Y., was burned on the 23d. Loss, \$5,000. with the knowledge that she was intended the slave trade. One had 460 Africant board, and another 116.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S POSITION.

The newspapers and their correspondents deed prompting the leaders in their work. An. "A few of them, however, conducted by men other set of editors and letter-writers are equal. toriously disappointed about office or other ly sure that the Governor is upon the fence with the Free State men, and freely condem class we must reckon the author of the subjoined letter, which appears in the columns

" LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 10, 1857 "There is a general feeling of disgust ap talks very freely on the matters pe ces in round terms the rascality composed that Convention; and us stitution is fairly submitted to the Will Northern Democrats suffer themselves and official character.

"He acknowledges that he did not under stitution, he will oppose it, both in

stand the true vature of the political s the parties on his arrival; but wherein the people have soft ly admits, with a generosity that have so long agitated be working with his tools and minio party, irrespective of the inc the whole people may see the giving out his views upon what the Go has seen, and Kansas and his future cou is really elequent, as he touches u year or two.
"There have been several meetings hold be

nd in other parts of the Territory see county returns, and he fee pleased at the flattering compliments which paid him in those respects. Yours.

The allusion to Mr. Douglas seems to be n just, if we may learn anything from the fa that his home organ severely condemns the or duct of the Kansas Convention. If this letter-writer is to be believed G Walker will use his influence here against the

acceptance of the Constitution of Kansas, P a half dozen other letter-writers and ion affirm that Governor Walker is hand in with the members of the Constit vention. The truth will soon be known; C nembers will soon have an opportunity to ta their positions upon this question. At my the Northern Democracy is sadle divided a proposed Constitution of Kausas to the people. Signs of a storm" are in the sky, as the almanac makers say.

### WHEEDLING AND SCOLDING.

The Richmond South imitates the Line and alternately coaxes and castignies is North

"Not so the Democracy of the North, i re to believe the Pailadel Argus, the Detroit Free Press, and pers in their interest. These jo vention. They are not satisfied very issue only is put to the popu entire Constitution, and they call u to repel Kansas from the Unio will not allow the Convention a the matter. In the face of the K ka act, they affirm the right of Co intervention, and invoke an exercise rogative. We are not surprised that Republican press occupies this hear the organs of the 'Nati echoing the same detestable her may be their motive? Is it that consent to that clause in the Co slave property now in the Territo threat of the Abolitionists to abstain on the issue submitted for the popul Are they resolved that no o they assent to the repeal of the triction, with the mental reserv South should never benefit by the only for the aggrandizement of and to be of no authority and eff South? These inquiries are add kindness. We expect a candid want to ascertain the precise po Northern Democracy in respect to tant issue involved in the interrog as an earnest of good faith on ou clare at once that the Democracy of ill never suffer Kansas to be kept of nion, simply because its Const. een submitted to the vote of the people

It is barely possible that the South ontrol this question in the next Corgress. ainly not, if the Northern Democrats joi Republicans on the Kansas issue.

We somewhat doubt if the Richmond an exert much influence over those N Democrats who hesitate before they Constitution upon the people of a Te The very article from which we quote mences with the following paragraph:

"We own allegiance to the Democratic as a national organization. We apprecede services of our allies in the North, and erstand the importance of perpetua ociation which is essential to the e the Union. To strengthen the bonds States, we are willing to make compatible with a paramount of idelity to the South. We cannot principle. We will not moderate our support of Slavery, even to consolidate ndency of our party. Among les of the future, it may happen than accessor of the North will leave us n ive but to renounce their alliance the service of the South. We are pre make the election, and to bear all the ilities of an open and absolute rupt party, rather than surrender the least itutional guarantees of Slavery.

Are all Northern Democrats ready t fice Kansas for the sake of a partners men who support Slavery first, and the U

Three of the slave vessels rece and taken into Havana are said to as officers and part of the crews. A the vessels had been owned by partie sachusetts, Maine, and New York, and Lazy Tour of To contains a larg and "chips." The Atlantic Month The second or Magazine is befo

NO. 5

The Eclectic Mag Proprietor. For ton, D. C.

A capital num

comes always to face, and a well-

bility. The Dece

articles, both pr

The Edinburgh Re

The October

terly contains a

and His Works,

a scientific and

Mediterranean S

an entertaining

England, a revie

Angelo, an artic

unusually intere

The December Charles Dicken

Household Wo

ment upon the sure those person the previous issu The first articl entine Mosaics," e evidently by the language of titled "The Bat vein of Prescott the author. At a battle. We w the articles whi sweet poems—D pleasant rate in fast Table," Mr. tale, "Alive by (we suppose) br manly political a End?" It is, o indepedent jour cussion of the towers far above are happy to see the side of the o

nevertheless, the reading, and its good a one in de It is conceded is totally oppose Kansas Convent views or positio upon the Kansa

partment of this

attack upon hon

tion that any rep

question the go

"Ion," of the since, called the Convention "dis he admitted that foment disorder a he says, under de "Gov. Walker three or four hous and it seems to b and contradictor longer exist on th conceals his opini to the action of t

sas to form their

the Convention,

Congress. He

right to accept o

"I also learn crats, including th the same position and demand for Kansas Nebraska to them. Nine-to are opposed, and sary, the impositi question there has question upon wh arrayed is wheth right of self-gove Walker will be a upon the Adminis ject is to be seen. "It is entirely tempt by the Fed Constitution of t lowed to perform hoped, therefore, the Kansas Cons them, refer it back a law, framed up

act, for the forma preparatory to the the Union. No pa Administration wi Here we have opinians of a pop not be a similar c first sustained the The Washington tional Convention he is bound to so

may be, while Wa

submit the entire vote, amounts to a f Congress to fe Territory, instead cide for themselve people of Kansas if they had the op titution was s of the sixty memb ority even of the edion of the C unendu able usur State men will refu "Governor Wall Constitution, and t is. All efforts copy failed. The c may make it whate popular check. T gners will be driv

vernment never unless by the Fe acquiesce in the ac out violating ever eacrificing his hon-elf infamous." Should the Presi work of a handful improbable that he and Senate. To sa

tion, he may prefer responsibility of se Capt. McAuley wego. On Friday the lake shore. It accidentally drows one of his pockets. lence upon the bottom.

articles, both prose and fiction.

unusually interesting number.

Household Words. New York: John Jansen.

contains a large selection of tales, sketches.

Tae Atlantic Monthly. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

ment upon the initial number, and will reas-

a battle. We will not attempt to mention all

the articles which follow. There are several

sweet poems-Dr. Holmes chatters away at a

(we suppose) brings up the rear with a fine,

good a one in derision of allopathy.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It is conceded by all that Governor Walker

totally opposed to the doings of the bogus

foment disorder and civil war in Kansas. Now

"Gov. Walker had an interview yesterday o

three or four hours' duration with the President

and it seems to be continued to-day. The Gov.

ernor's position as to the action of the Constitu-

and contradictory report, but no doubt can longer exist on the subject. Gov. Walker never

conceals his opinions, and is very apt to main

tain them with firmness and decision when once fermed. Gov. Walker is utterly opposed

to the action of the Constitutional Convention

and insists upon the right of the people of Kanas to form their domestic institutions in their

own way, independent of the dictation of the Convention, of the Administration, and of

Congress. He opposes the action of the Convention in withholding from the people their right to accept or reject the Constitution as

whole,
"I also learn that great numbers of Demo

crats, including the Pro-Slavery men, have taken

the same position with that of the Governor, and demand for Kansas the rights which the

Kansas Nebraska act was intended to secure

to them. Nine-tenths of the people of Kansas are opposed, and will resist by force, if neces-

sary, the imposition upon them of any form of Government of which they disapprove. The question there has passed beyond the original

contest between pro and con Slavery men. The

question upon which parties in Kansas are now

right of self-government. Whether Governor

Walker will be able to impress his own views

upon the Administration in regard to the sub-

ject is to be seen.

"It is entirely certain, however, that any at-

tempt by the Federal Government to force the Constitution of the Convention upon Kanses

will be utterly abortive. No State Governmen

lowed to perform their functions. It is to be

hoped, therefore, that Congress will, as soon as the Kansas Constitution shall be presented to

them, refer it back to the people, together with a law, framed upon the mdel of the Minnesota

act, for the formation of a Gaste Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. No party need object to this course, and it is not to be taken for granted that the

Here we have a sudd-n revolution in the

opinions of a popular letter-writer. Will there

not be a similar change in many others who at

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

"The President insists that, as the Constitu-

tional Convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be, while Walker holds that the applica-

Submit the entire Constitution to the popula

vote, amounts to a simple assertion of the right

they had the opportunity. He states that the

Constitution was signed by only forty three out

refusing being Conservatives. The great ma-

ority even of the Pro-Slavery men denounced

it unless by the Federal arms.
"Governor Walker declares that he cannot

acquiesce in the action of the Convention with

sacrificing his honest convictions to make him

nce upon the body.

tion of his doctrine to sustain the refi

irst sustained the hypocritical Convention?

act, for the formation of a State Constitutio

Administration will be opposed to it."

Times says:

he says, under date of Nov. 27:

ER'S POSITION.

OL. XI.

their correspondents ree positions in refer. constitutional Convenass represent him as Constitution, and in. rs in their work. An. ter-writers are equal. is upon the fence ficulties; while still m to be in sympathy and freely condemn and its unfair referthe people. In this author of the subrs in the columns of

TY, Nov. 10, 1857. ing of disgust and people, as far of opinion, at the the Constitution is hout a fair exprese unwell. Though ters pertaining to ality of the Convenminority men who and unless the Cono the people of the 'against' the Con-

both in his private t he did not underne political aspect of but that he now sees at causes. He frank. ity that with some that his party have ping up the troubles enator Douglas may d minions to defea o organize according peculiar institution. ch a manner as that that he is seeking ture greatness. In his future course, he of things of the past Territory, to sustain o the Johnson and

he feels very much Yours, A." nglas seems to be un thing from the fact ly condemns the conto be believed. Gov

ence here against the ation of Kansas. But riters and journalists lker is hand-in-glove e Constitutional Con soon be known: Connext Monday, and its an opportunity to take question. At present. is sadly divided upon cago Times, Mr. Dong. her able Democratic tion of the Constituthe South generally and is barely satisfied Slavery clause of the Kausas to the people in the sky, as the alma-

ND SCOLDING. imitates the Taion

and castigates its North upon the Kansas ques of the North, if w elphia Press, th on Post, the Alban These journals are n

the Kansas Con atisfied, since the Sla the popular vote of the ney call upon Congres Union because the its application. They vention a discretion in of the Kansas-Nebra right of Congressions an exercise of the pr rprised that the Biad pies this position, an but we are amazed t 'National' Democrac stable heresies. Whi is it that they will no in the Constitution es the security of t e Territory? iteral execution of to abstain from voti or the popular decis no other slave Sta e Confederacy? Di al of the Missouri al reservation that t efit by the concessi ment of Abolitio ity and effect whene ote the interests of ites are addressed to t he North in a spiri a candid reply. precise posi respect to the im e interrogatories. An faith on our part, we d vote of the people.' e that the South can

n the next Congress. Cer thern Democrats join Kansas issue. bt if the Richmond S ence over those Northe itate before they force e people of a Territ m which we quote owing paragraph:

ce to the Democratic pa zation. We appreciate nce of perpetuating assential to the existent gthen the bonds of fra acy of the non-slaveho g to make any sact paramount obligation We cannot compro not moderate our sea even to consolidate the ty. Among the possimay happen that the will leave us no alter their alliance or forswith. We are prepared and absolute rupture surrender the least of ees of Slavery."

Democrats ready to sach sake of a partnership wil Slavery first, and the Unic we are sadly mistaken.

ivana are said to have be and Portland capital, a stern people were on bot of the crews. Another en owned by parties in M and New York, and was so

The Rebiel. The Eclectic Magazine. New York: W. H. Bidwel Proprietor. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A capital number of a beautiful serial, which "It will thus be seen that, unless the Administration very speedily removes Gov. Walker, an issue of startling import will be made with it by the Georgia Democracy, many of whom think forbearance has already ceased to be a comes always to us in a neat dress, with a clean face, and a well-executed portrait of some notability. The December number is well filled with think forbearance has already ceased to be a virtue. Five months is a long time for a free people to be deprived of the recognition of their clear and constitutional rights in a great Territory, by the false and tyrannical proceedings of a puny Governor, whose power to harm was conferred by their generous confidence.

"It is now ascertained that the Georgia Senators, Mesers. Toombs and Iverson, will vote against the confirmation of Gov. Walker, and it is believed that the Southern Senators generates and the confirmation of Gov. Walker, and it is believed that the Southern Senators generates. an entertaining sketch of the Chief Justices of it is believed that the Southern Senators gen-England, a review of Harford's Life of Michael erally will follow their lead." Angelo, an article upon India, &c. It is an

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Household Words New York: John Jansen.

The December number of the Words contains Charles Dickens's new work, entitled "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices." It also that day, on her way from Havre to New York. Her news was delivered at St. Johns, N. F., to the news to Monday morning the yeart of the news by the steamer to Wanday the 14th instant, she having touched at Southampton, England, on that day, on her way from Havre to New York.

Magazine is before us. It is a decided improve-at several points between Cape Hood and Pic-ton, (a distance of some two hundred miles, tou, (a distance of some two hundred miles, through a portion of the country sparsely insure those persons who were disappointed with habited,) and it was found impossible to repair

the previous issue.

The first article is a continuation of "Florentine Mosaics," by Mr. Motley. The second is evidently by a "new contributor," to use the language of magazine publishers. It is entitled "The Battle of Lepanto. It is in the sein of Prescott, and, if we mistake not, he is paired by the second with the line until this afternoon.

On reaching the St. Johns, N. B., office, it was discovered that the line between that place and Portland, Me., was also broken, and we finally succeeded in reaching New York, via St. Johns and Frederickton, N. B., and Quebec and Montreal, Canada, and thence via Portland and Boston, over the lines of the American the author. At any rate, it is a vivid sketch of Telegraph Company.

THE NEWS shattle. We will not attempt to mention all the articles which follow. There are several sweet poems—Dr. Holmes chatters away at a pleasant rate in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Mr. Philleo proceeds happily in his

morning, 14th instant, and from London to Saturday morning, 14th instant.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the steamship Atlantic, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, resulted tale, "Alive by Marriage," and Parke Godwin manly political article, entitled, "Where Will It manly political article, entitled, "Where Will It can be seen that on the afternoon of the 11th instant, resulted on the afternoon of the 11th instant, resulted on the following day in a fearful panic throughout the whole country. All the banks utterly refused to discount to their patrons, which nature was said that considerable blame was thrown the discount for shutting the bank, with

reading, and its author could doubtless write as other important cities, the news was received

We select the following additional list of suspensions from a large number of English newspapers:

London; Wilderson, Sandmann, & Co., London; Wilderson, Sandmann, & Co., London; Fitch ons from a large number reported in the

is totally opposed to the doings of the boyds Kansas Convention. A few Democrats still hope that he may be induced to change his views or position—and but few. Everything upon the Kansas imbroglio will interest our resders.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, a few days since, called the action of the Calhoun Kansas Convention "discreet." A day or two after, he admitted that the action was calculated to foment disorder and civil war in Kansas. Now

and the feeling in business circles in all the principal cities and manufacturing towns be came decidedly more cheerful as soon as it be came known that Government had authorized the Bank to extend its issues, without incurring he penalty of the Bank Charter Act.

Consols had fluctuated considerably, but

closed with increased steadiness on Friday, at 894 to 894 for money.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount on 90 days bills to 10 per cent.

The English ship Dunbar, bound to Australia, had been wrecked off Sydney, and 140 passengers and all the crew lost.

rrived out on the 13th inst. Parliament was to assemble immediately The greatest anxiety was felt in England to have the news by the Vanderbilt reach New Tork in advance of the publicity of the advices by the Atlantic.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM INDIA The details of the news from India by the last

anil add few facts of special importance. The latest report from Delhi states that the loss of the British at that place, in killed and wounded, was inside of twelve hundred, including sixtyfour officers.

All the city people found in Delhi were bayonetted by the British troops. Many Europeans were found in the city, fighting in the ranks of

the rebels. It was reported that Lucknow, which was re-lieved 25th September, was again besieged by Nena Sahib with 50,000 rebels. Gwalior contingent under his control, by array

sand Thakoors, and by cutting off their sup-

MARKETS. The Liverpool papers quote cotton on the 17th as only nominal, and no quotations of American cotton are given. The sales of Tues-American cotton are given. The sales of Tuesday amounted to 2,000 bales.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—Flour and wheat at retail have declined in the week, 4d. to 6d. for wheat, 1s. 6d. @ 2s. for flour. Corn has been

exceedingly dull, and quotations are only nom London, Nov. 16.—There is a heavy decline in grain, and a general panic prevails. Wheat is 2s. @ 3s. lower for better qualties. Inferior

are unsalable.

Produce.—Linseed oil 31s. @ 32s. Sugar has advanced 4s. Rice, coffee, and tallow, ar

The Relief of Lucknow.

The story of the relief of Lucknow will form one of the brightest pages in the annals of Brit-ish heroism. Havelock had to fight his way from the frontier of Oude with only 2,500 men, through a country in which every man was in arms against him, and every town, village, and house, had been converted into a fortress. There was but one practicable road along which he could advance; on either side of it there was nothing but a succession of quagmires. The bridges over the intervening rivers—swolof Congress to force any Constitution on the Tertitory, instead of leaving the people to de-cide for themselves; for it is notorious that the people of Kansas would reject this instrument Ine orages over the intervening rivers—swol-len at this season to their utmost magnitude— had been blown up, and on the further banks were intrenched disciplined regiments, far out-numbering his small band of Englishmen, with an ample supply of heavy artillery in position. These means of obstruction, natural and artificial, must have been turned to account with a de vition of the Convention as an outrage and the vition of the Convention as an outrage and the vition of the Convention are believed tory who all opport the Convention are believed to comprise a vidiculously small number, and the bank of the Ganges, opposite Cawmpore, to Lucknow. The enduring valor of the besieged is equally admirable with that displayed by their liberators. Through three weary months they had resolutely repelled assaults from overwhelming odds in improvised intrenchments, with very inadequate supplies of everything that was necessary for defence and the support of existence. Yet, borne up by their own high hea-ts, and by their faith in the anxiety of their country, and that the State Government never can be set in operation under the fight. The country was heard, the work of the Ganges, opposite Cawmpore, to dayance the fifty three miles of distance from the bank of the Ganges, opposite Cawmpore, to Lucknow. The enduring valor of the besieged is equally admirable with that displayed by their liberators. Through three weary months they had resolutely repelled assaults from overwhelming odds in improvised intrenchments, with very inadequate supplies of everything that was necessary for defence and the support of existence. Yet, borne up by their own high hea-ts, and by their faith in the anxiety of their country. In the work necessary for defence and the support of existence. Yet, borne up by their own high hea-ts, and by their faith in the anxiety of their country. In the work necessary for defence and the deriment never can be set in operation under numbered the fight. To men; while the counter attacks of the garrison repeatedly made the assailants reel backward in dismay, and afforded opportunity to drive into the Residency the herds and other stores of provisions collected by the mutineers. Every nerve has been strained to the mutineers. out violating every pledge he ever gave, and to the utmost, both by our beleaguered coun-trymen and by those who have fought their way through hostile myriads to relieve them. One Should the President persist in endorsing the Should the President persist in endorsing the work of a handful of Kansas people, it is not improbable that he will be defeated in the House and Senate. To save himself from the humiliation, he may prefer to throw upon Congress the responsibility of settling the dispute.

Capt. McAuley lately disappeared from Oswego. On Friday last, his body was found on the lake shore. It was supposed that he was accidentally drowned, as \$176 were found in one of his pockets. There were no marks of violence upon the body.

The Georgia Democracy.—At a Democracy escape. But not a moment is left us to pause in this reflection. We are immediately hurried on this reflection. We are immediately hurried on by the tale which tells how English promptitude and resolution forthwith assumed the agressive, and put the assailants on their own loudly for the removal of Gov. Walker. The Georgia Times says:

"It will thus be seen that, unless the Administration very speedily removes Gov. Walker, an issue of startling import will be made with the form one post after an issue of startling import will be made with the Hardson on their own one post after and family, and assured of victory by the reveals the Hardson of their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, be also the section of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, but calling gressive, and put the assailants on their own defence. On the 25th of September, the Residence on the summary of the settlement of the interior; for a paper called the Independent, says that emigrants and immigrants constantly pass through Belten, and though it tells us that the latter preponder and though it tells us that the latter preponder over the former, yet the summary of the use of a moving army were sort the small residence on the September of the September of another, through the narrow and tortuous streets of Lucknow. Further we know not. At the last moment to which our information is brought down, the greater part of the city had fallen into the possession of our troops, and doubtless the rest would soon follow.—London News.

The greatest actor of Scotland died the other day, at 71 years of age, in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay was famous for his impersonation of hackey was famous for his impersonation of the Scotch characters in the Waverley novels, particularly of Baillie Nicol Jarvie in Rob Roy, whom he personated to the entire satisfaction of Sir Walter Scott, who said that "it was the iving Nicol Jarvie; conceited, pragmatical, cautious, genercus, proud of his connection with Rob Roy, frightened for him at the same time, and yet extremely desirous to interfere with him as an adviser."

others. We are doubtless desti

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

Cheves; favors free schools, and recommen

the repeal of the usury laws, leaving the rate

ence among those who wish to agree. He briefly alludes to Kansas, and tenders to his

Scott case, and recommends a spirit of forbear

operations, which entails a loss to the inhabi

Report on the Loss of the Central America.

sponsibility to the commander of the ship.

Death of George R. Gliddon, Esq.

R. Gliddon, Esq., the distinguished Egyptian traveller and writer, died suddenly of pulmo

nary congestion, at his hotel, in Panama, on the 16th ultimo. He was on his return to New

Railread Company. His remains were taker

years ago, from the scientific, and his published

works were read with no little interest. He was a native of England, and about forty-seven years of age. The New York Herald says:

"In his death, science and the world have sustained a most severe loss; and the intelli-

Closing of the Canals

closed on the 27th of November, but afterward

The full official report of the vote cast at the

reopened, and remained open until the 28th o

ive of companions."

We regret to see it announced that George

Commodore Perry and others, appointed i

education, and association.

Challes Dickens's new work, entitled "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices." It also contains a large selection of tales, sketches, and "chips."

The Admit Monthly. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

The second or December number of this new The second or December number of this new to the second or December number of this day, on the way from Havre to New York. Her news was delivered at St. Johns, N. F., to the day, on the that day, on the York. Her news was delivered at St. Johns, N. F., to the day of the London General Omnibus Company lately declared a divided of five per cent. for the second of the Vanderbilt of the second of the second of

The Glasgow Money Panic.

Glasgow, Nov. 14—The great panic is now at an end. Banking business commenced to-day in a manner which showed distinctly that confidence was greatly restored.

Large supplies of bullion arrived this morning principally for the Haina and British Linen. Banks, but they have been required only to a small extent.

The Union Bank to day presented an appearance very little different from its usual busy as-

pect.

The demand on the British Linen Company's of 1852, there is no reason for material differ-

Bank, which indeed was never serious, has to-day completely subsided.

The demand at the National Security Savings numbers came to pay in the deposits which they had called up on the previous days. The sup-ply of gold at the establishment is far beyond

indepedent journal or magazine can avoid discussion of the question of the age—one that towers far above all others in importance. We are happy to see that the Atlantic is not upon the side of the oppressor. In the editorial department of this number, we find a well-written stack upon homeopathy, and also an intimation that any reply will not be published. We question the good taste and fairness of this—asyertheless, the medical article is excellent. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received on the banks utterly refused to discount to their patrons, which naturely was said that considerable blame was thrown upon the directors for shutting the bank, with the was said that guaranties to the amount of £600,000 have been subscribed by the principal partners, to enable the bank to pay off of small depositors. Whether the bank will resume as a distinct establishment, or amalgament with another bank, is not yet determined. The directors of the City of Glasgow Bank are ready to resume business as soon as they often depositor, and the first appealing to the shareholders for support. It is said that guaranties to the amount of £600,000 have been subscribed by the principal partners, to enable the bank will resume as a distinct establishment, or amalgament with another bank, is not yet determined. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received on a secretary to the stern Bank was held to-day, at which it was said that considerable blame was thrown upon the directors for shutting the bank, with the was said that guaranties to the amount of £600,000 have been subscribed by the principal partners, to enable the bank will resume as a distinct establishment, or amalgament with another bank, is not yet determined. The stern Decrees of Georgia.

Will somebody please to tell us, and to tell us was said that guaranties to the amount of £600,000 have been subscribed by the principal partners, to enable the bank is proportant. It is said that guaranties At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received with the most extravagant acclamations of joy. They are quite solvent, provided no unusual run is made for gold.—Cor. London News.

Ine directors of the City of Glasgow Bank wotes out of the Cincinnati directory, in the Oxford district, and similar outrages, are persisted in, he shall put the country through on the mode pointed out in the stern decrees afore confirmed.

The London Times, after commenting upon the present state of trade in America and England, says:

"But in the midst of this awful stand-still, the American mind continues cool, and nothing disturbs its self-possession. The whole affair is taken as an inconvenience, like the loss of your connect here, but not as unin, and hardly an adiators."

Said. We have all heard of a "Georgia costume." What is a "Georgia stern decree?"—

Providence Journal.

A "stern decree of Georgia" is, we presume, just the same as the "invincible determination" of Mississippi; and both are synonymus with the "fixed resolve" of Virginia.

Jefferson Davis has recently been enlightening the world as to the "invincible determination"

carpet-bag, but not as ruin, and hardly an adof his State, in the event of this, that, or the other, action on the part of the Federal Govpedition up the river Niger, in Africa, had at written, and dreamed, of nothing but the "fixed"

last accounts arrived at Fernando Po. It designed to sail up the Chadda, the southern naughty things in retaliation for other diverbranch of the Niger, and also explore both of the arms of this great river. The New York Evangelist says:

"The shift shorts to the adversal of the sign of the si "The chief obstacle hitherto to the advance solves," serve mutually to explain and illustrate

of Europeans into the interior of Africa, has been the terrible climate, which has been far more dreaded than the savage foe. This has proved most dreadly to the white race, and has been the great barrier to travellers and to mis-

lish expedition ascended the Niger, about 1842, and clothing. so great was the mortality that on its return it houses, and then eat up all the inside, leaving is said there were hardly enough left alive to throw the dead overboard. But this terrible years will fall into ruins by their destructive experience did not prevent a renewal of the expeditions all does prevent a renewal of the attempt. A dozen years later, in 1855, a second expedition sailed up the river. This time it carried a physician who thought he had learned how to fight the African fever. Before the stamer crossed the bar at the river's mouth, he commenced giving avining to commence divising the commence of the c commenced giving quinine to every man on coard, in doses of about six grains. These were given every day, and this was continued for sixteen weeks, or all the time that the ex pedition was in the river, and was even kept up for a fortnight after it had crossed the bar again, and was out in the open sea. The result resulted in the loss of the steamer and the sacriwas, that it did not lose a man! The scourge of
Africa was completely disarmed. Thus fortified against the climate, the present expedition
will probably be able to prosecute its voyage
in safety, and we may reasonably anticipate
great results from its prolonged and careful
explorations. The last expedition accomplished more than had been done before. It penetrated three hundred miles farther into the
interior, and discovered beyond the mountain interior, and discovered beyond the mountain and the forest, a vast prairie country, hardly broken by trees, over which any expedition which had once passed the chain of mountains along the coasts and the dense forests that over-

hang the river might roam almost without to Africa, and colonization and emigration du. York, as one of the agents of the Honduras

Railread Company. His remains were taken that dark continent into a mighty nation of civilized men.

Mormon and Indian Alliance.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley, who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and place of the United States, on Egypt and its monuments, attracted considerable attention. cy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the set-tlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State, will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake, with the secret design of reorganizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies.

They declare that, for every Saint slain by United States troops ten Gentile women shell continents were familiar to him. He had been They declare that, for every Saint slain by United States troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravish the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenge insults put upon his chosen people.

the Lord's treasury, and revenge insults put upon his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where caunon and shells are cast, a powder mill and a foctor where are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geo-

graphical position.

To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced would take to the mountains, and, reinforced

lations of their prophets.—Sacramento Age, Oct. 16th. now pouring in very thickly from Missouri, Arkansas, and other States. Arkansas has as Gayety in Washington.

much need of settlers as Texas, perhaps more; and it is singular that she furnishes so many The gay season was fairly inaugurated last week, on the occasion of the first "reception" of Mrs. Thompson, the accomplished lady of the Secretary of the Interior, who bids fair to migrants to the latter. Massachusetts Election become quite as popular in this respect as her predecessor, Mrs. McClelland. These festive We glean the following items of the result of the election in Massachusetts from the Boston occasions will probably be numerous during the winter. Aside from the regular Presidential levees, I learn that "receptions" will take place at the mansions of the Vice President, General Cass, and other members of the Cabinet, Hon. All but 13 towns heard from.

Whole number of votes - 127,767 N. P. Banks (Rep.) for Governor 60,207 H. J. Gardner (American) -E. D. Beach (Democrat) -J. Glancy Jones, Hon. George Taylor, and 30,411 
 Caleb Swan
 145

 Scattering
 128

 Banks's plurality over Gardner
 23,231
 gay as well as a busy season.—Cor. Philadel Councilmen, all Banks men but one. In the Senate are 31 Republicans, 1 Amer can, 4 Democrats, and 3 doubtful. The Legislature of South Carolina met or Monday, and the next day Gov. Allston sent in his annual message. He refers feelingly to the deaths of Senator Butler, Col. Brooks, and Col. In the Assembly, 157 Republicans, 32 Ame

ans, 34 Democrats. The Mississippi Election. The Legislature of Mississippi, having count interest at seven per cent. where no contract it made. The financial condition of the State is ed the votes for Governor of that State cast at the October election, announced the following reported sound, though momentarily embar-rassed. In relation to the banks, Gov. Allston For William McWillie - - 23,376 For Edward M. Yerger - 14;345 Majority for McWillie - 14.031

Re-elected U. S. Senator. The two branches of the Legislature of Alabama met in convention on Saturday last, and, on the first ballot, elected Hon. C. C. Clay, jr., to the Senate of the United States for six year from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term of office expires. New York Election.

Southern friends there his sympathies in their struggles in an unequal contest. He transmits the resolutions of Maine and Connecticut on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred the counties in the State except Sullivan, which we estimate. The vote stands on Secretary of State as follows: Tucker, Democrat . . Clapp, Republican - . . 177,564 Putnam, American - - 67,234 Total - - - 440,690 The State Senate stands, as heretofore stated,

14 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 2 Americans, and I Independent.

The House stands—Democrats, 58; Repubicans, 61; Americans, 9 .- Albany Argus.

Official Vote for Governor of Maryland.

The following is the official vote for Governor Maryland, at the recent election : Anne Arundel - 1,000 Alleghany - 1,774
Baltimore city - 17,850
Baltimore county - 3,062 said. We have all heard of a "Georgia cos-tume." What is a "Georgia stern decree?"— Caroline - -Charles Dorchester - 1,303 Frederick - 3,634 Harford Howard 808 Montgomery Queen Anne's 727 2,708 1,421 Washington - 1,281 38,681 47,141

> Maj. for Hicks 8,460 The American party has majorities in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate, there are 15 Americans and 7 Democrats; and

In the first judicial district, composed of Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, and Harford counties, a Judge of the Court of Appeals was voted for, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. T. Mason. The candidates were Andrew K. Seyster, American, and James L. Bartol, Dem-

ocrat. The latter is elected.

New Yerk to investigate the cause of the loss of the steamship Central America, have just Iowa-Official. All the counties of Iowa have been hear from, except two small ones, and the Republi-can majority is 2,956. Both branches of the made their report. They declare from the evi dence that negligence and the want of proper organization of the crew, together with the in Legislature are Republican. The Senate standing Republicans 22, Democrats 14. House, dependence of the several departments of each other, were at the bottom of a calamity which Republicans 42, Democrats 34. This secures the election of a Republican United States Senresulted in the loss of the steamer and the sacriator, to fill the place now occupied by General

From California.

New York, Nov. 29 .- The steamer Northern light, with the California mails of the 5th inst. nd \$1,750,000 in gold, arrived this evening. She brings 600 passengers.

The evidence of the massacre of the 118 em-

igrants for California, in the southern part of Utah, appears to be conclusive against the Mormons, and the fact has produced great ex-The Panama papers contain an official proclamation of Martinez, the General-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army, dated October 22, declaring war against Costa Rica. The Genera

declares that Nicaragua will preserve the whole line of transit from ocean to ocean. Also the district of Guanacasta. General Cauty, of the Costan Rican army, had made a final demand for the surrender of Fort San Carlos. He was reported as on the Lake in a steamer, and had been fired upon by the

The Weather.

Nicaraguan troops.

Snow lies two feet deep at Niagara Falls, and there is more or less of it through Western New York, as far east as Rochester. From that point to New York, but little has fallen. The winter has set in at the west in earnest. Navigation on the Upper Mississippi is sus

Lake Superior Copper Mines. The Boston Traveller furnishes the following information from the Lake Superior copper mines:
"The news from the 'Toltec' and 'Adven

ence. The races and the civilization of both continents were familiar to him. He had been the guest of the Arab and Turk, had traversed ture is very encouraging. Both will probably make paying mines, after all. The former is the great deserts, wandered over Palestine and Mesopotamia, had been a resident of Greece, was familiar with every country in Europe, and paying its way with a moderate force, and turn-ing out considerable masses now and then. The latter, we perceive by the annual report, was a cosmopolitan in America. In language with 10,000 shares, has \$11,000 cash in hand. A sale of 40,000 pounds refined ingot copper, for shipment, is reported in New York at 20½ to 21 cents. From what we can learn, the Mindelland and the sale of the s a polyglot, an encyclopedia in information, he was at once the most entertaining and instructto 21 cents. From what we can learn, the Minnesota assets are sufficient to pay every dollar of its indebtedness to next March, thus leaving on the 1st of January about 2,000,000 pounds of refined copper on hand for dividends. At 20 cents, this copper is worth \$400,000, or \$20 per share. This account of copper includes the product to 1st of January only, while the debts are reckoned to March 1. The price of labor at Leke Suncion will decline greatly du-Navigation is entirely closed on the canals. The sudden change in the weather to almost extreme cold has had the effect to freeze over nearly the whole extent between Albany and Buffale; and unless the weather should greatly moderate, the hopes entertained of being able to forward produce between Rochester and Allabor at Lake Superior will decline greatly during the coming year, and the actual cost of a ton of copper will be greatly reduced. It is said that 75 cents per day, throughout the West, will now hire better labor than could be had last bany for two weeks longer will be defeated. A large number of boats are detained in Cay-uga Marsh and elsewhere between Lyons and Buffalo, The only two years on record in which navigation closed as early as the 25th of November, was 1838 and 1845. In 1827 it year at \$1.25."

American Military Equipments for the Vicercy of Egypt. For a few days past, the barque Mary, at Boston, has been loading with an unusual cargo, consisting of military wagons, and other articles of a warlike nature, for the Viceroy of Egypt. The Traveller says:

"It appears that the Viceroy, who has for many years received the greater portion of his

last State election in Texas has just been published, and the aggregates are as follows:

For Governor—Runnels, Democrat, 32,552;

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., on the 21st, in the case of Donnelly, who murdered the barkeeper of the Seaview House, at the Highlands, some time ago. None of the exceptions taken below were allowed, and consequently the motion to re-verse judgment and have a new trial was refused. Donnelly will be executed on the 8th of Jan-

The distillery of M. Devlin, and four frame dwellings adjoining, in the seventeenth ward, Philadelphia, were burned on the 24th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that "the Kansas question has has been thoroughly canvassed in the Cabinet Council, and the action of the Con-The warehouse of Fisher, Boyd, & Brother, Baltimore, was burned on the 21st, together with an immense stock of goods. Loss esti-

mated at \$50,000—nearly covered by insurance. B. C. Bachman has been tried in the Lancas ter County Court of Quarter Sessions, for embezzling money from the Lancaster Bank, and acquitted. The *Times* expresses great dissatisaction with the verdict.

The Great Western rolling mill, at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, has discharged about seven hundred operatives. It has been engaged in making railroad iron largely, and the demand for that article having fallen off materially, it is curtailing operations to suit.

A very singular thing is being brought to light at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with cop-per and silicate, were picked up at one point in considerable quantities, and it was thought best to pull away the adjacent rubbish, and examine We have received the official returns from all or the out crop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground, and soon found the conglomerate, with a channel or trench passing ough it, some five or six feet in width. This

While the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought in again, and this was done until \$50,000 were counted Senator to fill the place of Gen. Jones.

By direction of the Postmaster General, a ystem of post-office delivery, nearly similar to hat of London, is now in successful operation New York. There have been established and to these offices letters are sent seven times each day, and collections from them for the mails are made eight times a day, by horse ex-

At the late session of the Vermont Legislature, a bill increasing the salary of the Govern-or from \$700 to \$1,000, and that of the Treasurer to \$500, was passed. A bill relating to fugitive slaves, similar in its provisions to the "personal liberty law" of Massachusetts, was reported by a select committee, but it failed of

word "Morseographic" for telegraphic in the heading of its telegraphic dispatches. What are we coming to?

gone into liquidation. The company owes seventy five thousand dollars, with nothing to the plan into effect. The capital stock of the company is five hundred thousand dollars, and they have nine steamers, some of which cost over one hundred thousand dollars each.

The New York Herald's London correspond ent narrates the particulars of a mutiny of the British soldiers at Cawnpore, in India. A party of Sepoys had been captured, and, in accordance with the orders of the Government, they were placed in prison to await a trial. This proceeding disgusted the soldiers, and at night they forced the prison, and put the Sepoys to death. For this breach of discipline, the leaders of the troops were arrested; but their com-rades at once released them by force, and de-clared that if they were punished, they would lay down their arms at once. Since the out-break of the Sepoys, the English press has breathed nothing but vengeance and wholesale massacre for the mutineers, and the Indian Government will not find it an easy matter to enforce their humane policy.

An appalling tragedy occurred in the village of Port Jefferson, N. Y., on the 21st. It appears that a man named Waters, a resident of Port Jefferson, entered his dwelling, where his wife, her daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast, armed with a heavy bar of iron. Waters attacked the party, killing his wife and Mr. Sturdevant almost instantly, and wounding Mrs. Sturdevant so seriously as to render her recovery very doubtful. Having accomplished this horrid deed, Waters proceeded to his barn and hanged himself. No reasonable cause can be conjectured for Waters's conduct, save that he was laboring under a fit of itsanity. Mrs. Waters was formerly the wife of Mr. Darling, a shipbuilder of repute at Port Jefferson.

The Philhdelphia Press, the daily Democrat The Philadelphia Press, the daily Democratic paper which was established by Colonel Forney, some three months ago, has so far proved itself a journal of considerable independence and honesty, while in ability it is second to very few Eastern papers. On the Kansas question, it has ably sustained Walker in his prompt rejection of the Oxford fraud upon the real voters of that Territory, and (in the article given below) takes a position in re-gard to the bogus Constitutional Convention which will, before three months, bring it into collision with the Democrats of the South, un-less, indeed, like the Northern Democracy heretofore, it eats its words, and allows a Constitu-tion, conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity, to be forced upon an unwilling people at the point of Federal bayonets. What the Press a year hence will say, we do not pretend to predict; but trust it may not vary from the position taken in the following article, which

we find in its columns of the 18th;
"The drift of all the news from Kansas, b mail and telegraph, show conclusively that the so-called Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the adage that 'whom the gods wish to destroy they first make whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.' Some of the propositions presented to that Convention—which, be it remembered, represents a mere fragment of the voters of the Territory—would disgrace a despotism; others are merely ridiculous; while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new State to their own individual ortgage the new State to their own individual terest for a century to come.
"There is a consistent disregard of the per

"There is a consistent disregard of the peo-ple manifested, a cool resort to trick, and an utter shamelessness, which altogether make up a satire upon representative bodies such as we have never had the luxury to enjoy. The lead-ing spirit in this Constitutional Convention seems to be a person called 'General Calhoun,' who, we regret to say, was appointed from the free State of Illinois, by General Pierce, as Sur-veyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and veyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and who in all his actions indicates a desire to imiwould take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their sayage allies, would, in turn, besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had been starped out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—partially instructed in the Mormon religion—group to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these,

made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt, made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt. If it has a single merit, it is its consistency with the fraud and wrong which it is intended to perpetuate, and from which in great part it has grown. The idea of a set of men, chosen as delegates to this Convention, attempting to bind posterity to their work, and daring to nullify in advance the will of the majority, is so monstrous, that we wonder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war. The usurpation becomes the more amazing, when we reflect that these very men, who are trying were discrete that these very men, who are trying to fix upon the Territory the rule of a minority, were vociferous in denouncing the Topeka Constitution, which set out with asserting a similar principle, and was repudiated by Congress and e country.
"In speaking of doings like these, we feel

that it is idle to mince phrases; and we sin-cerely hope that if the Constitution of Kansas out of both brenches by a unanimous vote.

out of both brenches by a unanimous vote.

any rate, we trust that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania will boldly and Beef, Mess

Lard, in barrels

Lard, in barrels

The phase of crime in Boston has taken the orm of burglaries. These offences there are of almost as alarming frequency as the assassinations and garrotings in New York. Numbers are multiple of the committed every night, and all of them are committed every night, and all Wool, Flesce, fine - marked by more boldness than adroitness. Wool, Choice Merino -

The storm of last week upon the Ohio and Mississippi was very severe, but the accounts of destruction occasioned thereby have been much exaggerated. There were only some half coffee, Java sixteen canal boats has been contradicted by

The severity of the weather has closed the Surquebanna river between Havre de Grace and Port Deposit. The steamboats running up to the last-named place were compelled to Flour, Southern . . . 5.40 (a) Flour, Southern . . . 5.25 (a) lay up, on account of the ice in the river. There is, of course, no obstruction to travel at the railroad crossings at Havre de Grace, the ice Wheat, white being generally above that point.

James Hamilton, who held a distinguished rank amon the Nullifiers of 1830-'31, and who was Governor of South Carolina at that time, was killed by a recent explosion of the steamer Opelousas, in Galveston Bay. The views of Slavery which he promulgated in his messages were then deemed ultra by the majority of the was filled with soft rubbish, containing char-coal and other traces of the works of the an-cient miners. Its depth has not yet been as-

During the debate on the banking articles of the Kansas bogus Constitution, it came out that in making up a bank at Lecompton, last sumer, it was necessary, in accordance with the charter, to exhibit a cash capital of \$50,000.

While the Governor counted one bag at a time, All the counties in Iowa have been heard

> The next State election to be held is that of New Hampshire, which will take place in March. The Democrats hope that the Kansas question will be settled before that time, and that then they will have a fair ceance of recovering their lost power. The next Legisla-ture will choose a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Hale, whose term will expire in March, 1859. Senators Davis and Brown recently addressed

a large audience at Jackson, Miss., where the Legislature is now in session. The Jackson Mississippian says that on "the Walker-Kan sas question both Senators fully endorse the well-known resolutions adopted by the Missis well-known resolutions adopted by the Missis sippi Democracy in their Convention of June last." This implies a determination on the part of these Senators, from Walker's own State, to vote for his rejection.

The Legislature of Missouri has passed an The Philadelphia Ledger has substituted the

ship may be formed for the transaction of me The Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company, whose stock a few years ago was so good that it could not be obtained, has gone into liquidation. The continuous and subject to the conditions and subject to the conditions. and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed; but none such shall be formed for the purpose of banking, brokerage, or insurance. The other States that have introduced limited But experience is teaching Europeans how to guard against its fatal effects. The secret of combating it successfully has at last been discovered, though the knowledge has been obtained at a fearful cost. When the first English expedition ascended the Nigar, about 1842 and elebhing. They set into the mands of the shere are 15 Americans and 7 Democrats; and in the House of Delegates there are 44 Americans and 29 Democrats.

The Congressional delegation is equally distorted by the seventy-five thousand dollars. A period of thirty days is allowed, in order to care the property from the hands of the shere of the save the property from the hands of the shere in the House of Delegates there are 44 Americans and 29 Democrats; and in the House of Delegates there are 44 Americans and 29 Democrats.

The Congressional delegation is equally distorted by the seventy-five thousand dollars. A period of thirty days is allowed, in order to care into the boats and intrincted. In order to save the property from the hands of the shere of the sa

gone into operation, which employs five hundred persons. The Great Falls milis have resumed. The print works in the same tow are preparing to resume. The thirty-two fac-tories in North Lee and South Lee, Mass., are all in working condition. The police in New York, on Wednesday

rested on an adjoining house top, one of the burglars who had broken into the bonded ware-house. He was wounded severely in attempting to escape. The robbers had entered or escaped through the skylights, which were found bro ken. On examination of the premises, up wards of one hundred and fifty gold watch were found in a bag, ready to the carried away The Galveston News says of direct trade

with Europe: "There are several vessels now in port, which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated. The new ship, the National Guard, will be here next month, for the purpose of taking a cargo of cotton Liverpool.

A little boy, between four and five years old, a son of Mr. Wilkins, of Howard's Lick, La., stray-ed from home recently. Search was at once instituted, and continued without success for five days, over a rough and mountainous country, but on the sixth day the little wandere was found, about five miles from his home, we and hearty, having subsisted on grapes ar berries.

The banks of Canada and of the adjoining British Provinces did not suspend specie pay ments during the recent crisis. The director of the banks met, consulted, and resolved no to suspend, unless under a run, and in the mean time to fortify temselves with gold from Europe. There was no run, and little demand for specie by bill-brokers; and that only on the part of a few brokers in the States, who collected and sent in bills for redemption. An importation of sovereigns, to the amount of £150,000, far more than counterbalanced this drain, and placed the provincial banks out of danger. They have therefore continued to pay specie throughout the crisis, and to maintain confidence amid the panic.

We learn from Parkersburg that Judge Ednondson has at last decided the church suit pending between the Northern and Southern Methodists in that town. The suit was to recover the church and property owned by then jointly previously to the division of the church nent into Northern and Southern bodies nd has been in court some ten or twelve years Judge Edmondson, we understand, decides that the property belongs the Northern portion of the church. The Southern division of the church have had possession of the property since the division in 1844, and since then have added a parsonage.—Wheeling Times, November 14.

General Henderson, of Texas, is lying very ill, and it is somewhat doubtful whether he wi be able to take his place in the Sanate this

They have good sleighing in Cleveland, Ohio for Thanksgiving. At Mount Alto, Franklin county, Pennsylva-nia, John Small is appointed Postmaster, vice E. J. Small, resigned.

The New York Herald estimates Wood's me jority for Mayor at 16,000, and not possibly be-

low 12,000. The town election of Hartford, Connecticut on the 23d instant, resulted in the success of the Union ticket. The election was warmly

### MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 1, 1857. Flour, Howard Street . . \$5.25 @ 0.90 Flour, City Mills . . . 5.00 (
Rye Flour . . . 4.75 (
Cora Meal . . . 3.62 ( Wheat, white . . . Timothy Seed . . . . . 2.25 · · · 15.00 Lerd, in kegs · · · Wool, Unwashed · · Wool, Washed · · · · Wool, Pulled · · · · Butter, Western, in kegs 18 @ 91@ 10 @ 16 @ Cheese · · · · · Coffee, Rio · · ·

Flour, State brands - . . \$4 80 @ 4 90 Flour, Southern . . . . 5.25 (a) 5.50 Corn. white . . . . . . . Corn, yellow . . · · · 11.00 @12.00 3.50 (a) 3.75 55 (a) 65 6 (a) 8 Hay . . . . . . · · · 9.25 @10.50 Lard, in barrels . Butter. Western . . Coffee, Java . . . Iron, Scotch, Pig - . . . 28.00 (28.50 Lime, Rockland - . . . 1.00 (20.00 Lime, common - . . . .

Consumption, the great scourge by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistar's Cherry Balsam has cured hundreds within a few years.

DEATHS. Died at the residence of her father, near Westerville, on Thursday, Nov. 26, of consumption, Miss Ellzabeth McWhirk, aged 18 years

Died at his residence, in Windsor, Connecticut, Nov. 2d, MARTIN ELLSWORTH, eldest son of Oliver Ellsworth, the second Chief Justice of the United States.

### WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. From Ex-Alderman Perkins.

GENTLEMEN: For several days I had been suffering enced immediate relief. My cough was broken up a once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressur which had become so painful. I attribute this entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, as I took no oth ne good ences of your wind cherry, as I work no other nedicine whatever. I cordially recommend it to all my riends. Respectfully yours, S. S PERKINS.

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vertised rates, and the lady can make from \$2 to \$4 a day.

It is nearly three years since we commenced the publication of the VISITOR; during this time, many ladies have supported themselves handsomely by canvassing for it. The price is so low, almost every one will take it. As no lady who has put forth a vigorous effort has failed of success, it is worth a trial by all females out of employment in these hard times. Specimen copies sent free to any part of the United States. Direct all communications to

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"This little book:

"This little book as a to territory, population, industry, wealth, saucation, intelligence, religion, leads advancement, and general progress. The contains a vast awount of the staveholding advancement, and general progress. The contains advancement, and general progress. The contains that have cost a great deal of inhorious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

Secretary Republican Association,

Secretary Republican Associa

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Refer to Dr. B. T. Peilly, General Land Office, Washington, D. G.

One had 460 Africans r 116.

2. J. H. Reagan.

TEXAS.

IOWA.

1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.†

WISCONSIN.

1. John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurat.\*†

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles L. Scott. 2. J. C. McKibben.

The following members have been elected to

represent Minnesota, upon her admission as State into the Union: George Becker, W. W

Phelps, and — Kayanagh—all Democrats

Delegates from the Territories.

1. Guy M. Bryan.

ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, C STREET, Nov. 15, 1857. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: Many papers, desirous of the establishment of a National Bank, are quoting what General Jackson said in favor of such an what General Jackson said in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his Presidency. I have to remind all such papers, that what was so said was raid before Gen. Jackson saw a prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution, and that, after he saw that prospect, he said nothing more in favor of banks, National or State, but the contrary, and labored, during the remainder of his public life, to restore and preserve the hard-money currency which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that rest institution at the beginning of his Presidency. and preserve the hard-money currency which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preservation consisted of five parts, namely: 1. To revive the gold currency, by correct this from banking in the United States, and were anxious to save their paper money, and were anxious to save their contents. namely: 1. To revive the gold currency, by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money, by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury. 3. To make sure of this hard money, by keep-

fection. That was answered by providing a cheap and simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the Treasury Department for a super intendent of the business, and the clerks of the Federal courts to deliver out the stamps which ways be picked out and shoved upon him. In Federal courts to deliver out the stamps which they received from the Treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes, or only to those intended to be suppressed, money, that all nations, except the United States are the evils, the crimes, the demoralization, and cheating, of small paper money, that all nations, except the United of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes, or only to those intended to be suppressed, were questions on which there was room for some civersity of opinion. The predominant opinion was, that there should be duty upon all notes issued as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed than the moneyed power?) the duty to be taxed than the moneyed power?) the duty the Government and the People, the ready obtained the same on all notes, and such as the not. The amount of the duty was held necessary to be large-far greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is reissued; no one goes out of the bank a second time, so that the duty in England is paid every time the Bank ted States, if we would only create a demand puts out a note. Not so in the United States. heavy one to be its equivalent in the United Among the penalties for violating the act, either by issuing, receiving, or passing the to retain or receive a Federal appointment; the pursuit of office is so general at this time in our country, and so ardent, that, in arraying a class so large, so influential and active, against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually checkmated.

tion would be effectually checkmated.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankrupt act against ness in the purchase of raw materials and the bankrupt banks than against the stamp taken to the party to which they professed to belong, of the party to which they professed to belong, daily for the support of their families, the quantities and the professed of the party to which they professed to belong, daily for the support of their families, the quantities are greater than in an tion came from the lawyers, with their professional idea, drawn chiefly from British statutes. that merchants and traders were the proper subjects of the bankrupt law,\* although every late British statute on the subject includes banks, (the Bank of England excepted :) and neen subjected to commissions of bankruptcy. Roman origin, as its name would show ("ban-"ruptus;") and bankers were the priginal objects of the law, as the same name also shows. "Broken Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and was so called because the bankers (money-changers of that time, as now in the East) had their benches in public places, on which they sat and did business and when any one became delinquent, or criminal, he was driven away and his bench was was a process against banks and bankers, and still is in Great Britain; and hence retains its original name of Broken Bench—the bench broken being the sign and warning to the public that the banker himself was inscluent, and deprived of his place of doing business.

the people could employ.

Of that amount, the leading banks estimated Banking in the United States is the most up wo hundred and ninety millions to be remain ing in the country at the commencement of the present panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone out; so that about three hundred restrained and unsafe that there is in the world; and unsafe even for solid and well-conducted banks, there being enough of the unsolid and hadly-conducted to fall down of themselves millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the country—being one hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much them. The laws put few restraints or penalties upon them; and these restraints and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the community needs the benefit of them. It is by as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty name in some places, and by facts in others, a system of "free banking," which the hard-Anybody becomes banker and that all in silver, not a particle of gold Democracy was accustomed to call that pleases, and issues small notes, and sends being then in circulation. And it is exactly them off to a distance to be circulated, and lost, thirty times as much as the whole Union posand to sink upon the hands of the laboring people.† A favorite plan is to issue notes a e place, payable at another far off, out of the but ten millions, and that all siver.

Under these discumstances, (\$300,000,000 of gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the way, and difficult to be got at, so as to compel the holder to submit to a shave. That mode of doing business was invented by a Scotchmar of Aberdeen, in 1806; but he was in Great Britain, not in the United States; and the British Ministry and the British Parliament immediately took cognizance of the inventor and his imitators, and placed them all in the cate-gory of swindlers, and so put an end to their operations. No stamp duty, no bankrupt act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate and no requisition to keep any proportionate amount of hard money on hand, completes the license and unbounded freedom, and the per fect title to periodical explosions, which belo

to American banking.

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) nited States; yet that requisite is legal and fundamental condition of the Ban of England; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in cir-culation and deposites is the rate enforced; and below that proportion, the Bank of England does not deem it elf safe. Thus swore Mr. Horsles Palmer, G. vernor of the Bank of England vothe legislative power whose duty it is to pro-

WASHINGTON, D. C. land, before Lord Althorpe's committee, in thing more will be seen to be neccessary. A 1832: "The average proportion, as already observed, of coin and bullion which the bank such, should be guarded against, and that can deems it prudent to keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of the total amount of all her liabilities, including deposites as well as issues."

There is not be seen to be neccessary. A recurrence of such calamities, in the view of all such, should be guarded against, and that can effectually be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a stamp duty on paper currency, and a bankrupt law against bankrupt banks. ities, including deposites as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. George Ward Norman, a director of the bank: "For a full state of the circulation and deposites, say twenty-one millions of notes and six millions of deposites, making in the whole twenty-seven millions of the whol

There is not a monarch in Europe wh

THOMAS H. BENTON.

where no proportionate rate of specie to the liabilities is even prescribed; and where five, and undred paper dollars for one hard suffered. They did their part to save us. Shall we be false to ourselves and to them?

one in the wault is frequently issued.

But one thing was wanting to complete the titles of our banking systems to utter unworthi-

the exclusive cur-ency of the Federal Treasury.

3. To make some of this hard money, by keeping it in its own treasurists. 4. To suppress all one in the value is frequently issued.

3. To make some of this hard money, by keeping it in its own treasurists. 4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars, by a bankrypt hav against deliquents.

The first three of these five parts were accomplished, and to these was are indebted for twenty, so far as paper money is known, or more into the word, so far as paper money is known, or more into the word, so far as paper money is known, or more into the word, so far as paper money is the country at this time is sume provinces to proper or into its with its susse promises to pay precise money, and with the public securities above part also, for having in the country at this time in the intense as much hard money as we had in the time of the late Bank of the United States, and we are indebted to the want of the states, and the notes of control of the first of the masses, and the notes of the word, again in the country and the mean to pay for it; families crying a great part of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and proper in the country and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and proper in the country and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and proper and suspension in a season of peace and proper and suspension in a season of peace and proper and suspension in a season of peace and proper and suspension in a season of peace and proper and proper and peace a of its own money in its own treasuries, was accomplished under Mr. Van Buren, both of which Presidents took the full responsibility of recommending these three measures, and also the true for the imposition of those among whom it is scattered; all that is so sunk being clear gains to the manufacture. the two others—the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under twenty to be wasteful of their money; for such is the dollars, and for a bankrupt act against defaulting banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into of small notes, that he or she that receives one

of small notes, that he or she that receives one defeated by the defection of the paper-money wing of the Democratic party.

The most plausible of the open objections made against the stamp duty was in the expense, and the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a lection. That was answered by providing a company of the paper to be cheated or worsted in change; for, giving reads in pagers. MR. JOHNSON'S TRACT ON GOVERNMENT ernment Chaplains, lately noticed in the columns of the Era, requests us to republish the article below. We do so with pleasure, having no desire to throw obstacles in the way of any man sincerely anxious to do good.

> appeared in our Review, and were not written by us, but by a gentleman who has often contributed to that department, whose purpose is Mr. Johnson also complains of our notice of money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that bjection was, that there was precisely enough! and that exactly enough would come to the Uni-

ted States would only employ about two hun-

dred millions. This is not guess-work, but bot

tomed upon authentic data; for the statistics

f political economy show that nations can only

ase certain amounts of money, some more, some

ess, according to their pursuits. Thus, a high-

agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his

country, requires the greatest amount of mon-ey; and has it, to wit, about eleven dollars a

United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her

maximum demand for money somewhere half-way between the two—say, eight dollars a head;

founded on the proceeds of industry. And

ceived a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business operations of

hirty times as much as the whole Union pos-essed at the time of the termination of the first

National Bank, the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

state of the country to justify the suspension, nor anything to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the ob-

only solution of signs a catastrophe is the obvious one, to wit, the failure of bad banks and the consequent run which their failure made upon the good ones. The insolvent pulled down the solvent; and the Legislatures of sev-

eral States have put all on an equality; but the solvent should repulse the associator. The living body should not be tied to the dead one.

The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the

sound and rotten, which the Legislatures have

covered up; and public sentiment would then soon dispose of the latter, in spite of legislative

was to show the total inexpediency of his recommendation of a Board of Clerical Examiners Here a note is reissued until it is worn out; the Government currency, and suppressing until it has become too ragged to hold together, or too defaced to be been done, and there have flowed into the United States. A small duty is therefore sufficient of the suppression of the Navy and Army must, like other subordinates, do as for it by correcting the gold standard, make it ted States, or been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold they are required by their superiors. as the business of the United States could em-Hoping Mr. Johnson will acquit us of any ploy. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the Uni-

ntention to interfere with his operations, w lismiss the subject. Government Chaplains.

on newspapers a notice in about these words:

"Quarterly average of the weekly lishilities and assets for the Bauk of England, from the 12th day of December, 1847, to the 6th of March, 1848, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act of William IV, cap. 98:

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Securities - £22,792,900

Deposites - 11,535,000

Bullion and coin 10,015,000

CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Johnson, the author of a Tract on Gov.

Mr. Johnson complains of literary criticism

n the Era on some of his productions. They

30,135,000

We have received an address, by Lorenzo Johnson, to the pastors and people of the United States, designed to call forth an expression of public opinion in regard to the choice of Chaplains for Congress, and also for the United States navy and army. The author gives a brief history of the appointment of Chaplains, from the origin of our Government, and adverts to the abuses which have since sprung up in connection with this subject. The early prac ice, as he truly remarks, was to solicit the ac ceptance of the office of Congressional Chap-lain by persons competent to fill it with honor, and these, as far as practicable, clergymen in the immediate neighborhood. The deviation crops and produce to pay large demands. And therefore England, the foremost manufacturing from this custom has, in every respect, introduced a worse state of things. The office is now sought with avidity by persons from all parts of the country, and, as a consequence, a nead; and Russia, so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the shameful scene of electioneering is enacted every year at Washington by clerical applicants. The dignity of the ministry is compromised by these individuals, pleading their own merits and canvassing for votes. Their eagerness and pertinacity excite the scorn of the ungodly which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand: always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And and pertinacity excite the scorn of the ungony, who well interpret them, not as a zeal to promote true religion, but as ambition for a conspicuous station, a covetous desire for the loaves and fishes. In this rivalry, as might be loaves and usnes. In this rivarry, as might be expected, the very men least likely to adorn the place are the most forward, obsequious, and importunate. Surely, such a system should be abolished. The clergy of Washington have thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard, twenty-three years ago, have reendered their services gratuitously, alte with each other in opening the daily services of Congress with prayer, and preaching once on the Sabbath in the Capitol. These over tures should be regarded by Congress as pre-senting the best possible expedient; but if for any reasons Congress should wish to have the office filled by some particular individual, then the next best course is to make the appoin ment exclusively from the resident clergy at Washington, and thus to keep at bay this army

f clerical office-seekers from abroad In regard to army and navy Chaplains, M. Johnson shows that the appointments are not adiciously made. Those who have the power of appointing are not in a situation to know if appointing are not in a situation to allow the character of applicants; and hence, often inefficient men are chosen, who perform little service, and do still less to awaken respect for the office. As a remedy for this, Mr. Johnson recommends the appointment of a Chaplai Board for the examination of candidates. W are doubtful if this would answer. Perhaps etter plan would be, that the Government should give the privilege of recommendat should give the privilege of recommendation of suitable persons to the leading denominations, in a just proportion, and make the appointments from the persons thus brought to their notice. This could be done by the chief authorities in the respective churches; and thus the churches themselves would become responsible for the respectability and fitness of the respective incumbents. This plan would also tend to obyigte another ground of complaint, which exists in the undue preponderance of any one denomination in securing these appointments. one denomination in securing these appoinments. Each should have their share in ments. Each should have their share in a foreymment like ours; and yet who does not know that the Episcopalians, occupying, as to size, a fourth place among our religious denominations, have an undue proportion of these chaplaincies? This should not be, and the spirit of the different churches should be accused to put an end to such principality.

indulgence.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who do not look beyond the evil of the day; but to those who look Dover, N. H., Nov. 24 .- At our municipa election to day, the Republicans carried every ward, and elected their candidate for Mayor by

used, to put an end to such unjustifia

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Richmond (Va.) South. THE KANSAS CONTROVERSY AT AN END-THE "ENQUIRER'S" DILEMMA. The people are tired of the Kansas contro-

The people are tired of the Kansas controversy, but of course they want to know the issue of a struggle which has engaged so much of public interest for the last three years.

Briefly, then, the Convention has finished its work, and adjourned sine die. It has constructed a complete system of State Government, and has made careful provision for its actual organization. There will be doubt among different persons in regard to some of the details of the fundamental law, but in the main and in its more essential features it is worthy of all approbation. It guarantees the security of the slave property now in the Territory, in the event even that Kansas shall not adopt the institution. The issue of Slavery or no Slavery is left to the decision of a popular vote. But the Constitution is not submitted for ratification or rejection. The vote is to be taken only upon the Slavery question; and in either event the Constitution is to be sent to Congress with an application for admission into the Union.

There does the Convention has finished its was child's play to the sanguinary condict which ensued, and a disruption of the continent we seemed to be the least disastrous consequence that could possibly result. Meanwhile, the Convention, in the exercise of that authority which precedent as old as the Republic, conservative, determined to submit to the people, in a separate clause, the issue of Slavery, confessedly the only bone of contention, certainly the only one in which the people of the Union, North or South, have the slightest concern.

A proposition apparently so equitable, so completely meeting the views of the most moderate and liberal men of all parties, augured well for the prudence of the Convention, and seemed to challenge general approval. Yet, no shade the could possibly result. Meanwhile, the Convention, in the exercise of that authority which precedent as old as the Republic, conservative, determined to submit to the people, in a separate clause, the issue of Slavery, confessedly the only bone of contention

an application for admission into the Union.

Thus does the Convention assert its absolute power in the matter by the most emphatic acts of supreme control. A solitary issue is referred with which they have no lawful concern, have of supreme control. A solitary issue is referred back to the polls, but the body of the Constituion is to be transmitted to Congress, without giving the people an opportunity to adopt or reject it. And the Washington Union is in reject it. And the Washington Union is in ecstasies over the result—thereby betraying an equal satisfaction on the part of the President. Indeed it is notorious that the action of the Kansas Convention is accepted by the Administration, and that the admission of the Territory will be urged by the Executive.

Here, then, we find the Administration committed to two important principles—first, that the power of the Convention is absolute in the organization of a State Government, and see

organization of a State Government; and, secondly, that the formality of a popular ratification is not essential to the legitimacy and validity of the Constitution.

The Philadelphia Press denies both these

ropositions—maintaining that he Convention has no alternative but to submit the Constitution to the people, and that the absence of such formality would justify Congress in a refusal to receive Kansas into the Confederacy. The Press, therefore, is perfectly logical and consistent in denouncing the action of the Convention. Hear it:

"We publish this morning the schedule adopted be the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kanaas Nebras-ka Act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Plat-form, the Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendations of Governor Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectations of the country, and in defiance of the true principles of the United States, in the celebrated Dred Scott case, is now pending before the Supreme Court of Indiana. refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no honest submission of the new Constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may vote for 'the Constitution with Slavery,' or for 'the Constitution with Slavery,' but they cannot vote against the Constitution, no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions. They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Convention to be their fundamental

right of forming their own institutions to which they are entitled by every consideration of justine Indiana. This defence was overruled by tice and right." We will not pause to take issue with the Press on its several propositions touching the power of the Convention and the submission of the Constitution. We deny them utterly, and contend that by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Cincinnati Platform, and the President's

Inaugural, the organization of a State Govern-ment for Kansas is left exclusively to the Convention, without any other restriction or limit-ation on its power than a conformity to the principles of the Federal Constitution. Still we are bound to acknowledge, in view of its peculiar opinions, that the Press is logically correct in repudiating the action of the Co How is it with our neighbor of the Enquirer?

That paper agreed with the Philadelphia Press in its construction of the power of the Conventhe Convention may refuse to submit its work had intended to represent him as hostile to the Chaplains now employed. We intended no such thing—nor were we actuated by any unfriendly feelings whatsoever; our only purpose to the constitution. But the Convention does decline to submit the Constitution to a popular vote. Only an incidental issue is thus submitvote. Only an incidental issue is thus submitted, while, as regards the body of the Constitution, the people of Kansas are not allowed the alternative of adopting or rejecting it. They only vote upon the question of Slavery or no Slavery; and whether they vote yea or nay, the work of the Convention is valid and conclusive. work of the Convention is valid and conclusive. They have not a single word upon the general spirit or the particular details of their State Government. Whether they will or no, the Constitution is to be sent to Congress, with an polication for the admission of Kansas into

ne Union.

Now, it is obvious that the principles which the Enquirer holds to be essential are violated by the action of the Kansas Convention. If by the action of the Kansas Convention. If the Convention is bound to submit any part of its work to the will of the people, it is bound to submit all. If the people have a right to demand a vote upon the Constitution, they have a right to demand a vote upon every one of its provisions. If Congress may reject the Constitution of Kansas in default of a popular ratification, here is certainly a case for the exercise of the power. For, beyond all dispute, the fication, here is certainly a case for the exercise of the power. For, beyond all dispute, the principle of an absolute right on the part of the teeth of the decision in the Dred Scott case; which only provides for a popular vote upon a single issue; and, if Congress may interfere against the authority of the Convention, surely t may interpose to guarantee the people an opinion on the body of the Constitution as well

as upon an incidental enactment.

So the Enquirer is in another awkward diemma. It must either renounce its own priniples, or else break with the Administration; or the Administration endorses the action of the Kansas Convention. Will our neighbor join the Philadelphia Press, the New York Herald, the Tribune, and every other Black Republican journal, in denouncing the Convention and repudiating its action? Or will it forswear its principles, and stick to the Adinistration? We await a reply.

From the South-side Democrat of November 21. HEARING FOR KANSAS.

The anticipations so generally express within the past few weeks, of the early and pacific adjustment of the complicated difficulties of the Kansas *imbroglio*, appear to be as far from realization as ever. The outrage-mongers are again ablaze with indignation, and the field is aid out for a new engagement.

It has been the misfortune of Kansas, from the date of the first act of legislation regarding her, to have been systematically denied a hear-ing. Every act of her people and her rulers mg. Every act of her people and her ruleis was judged in advance, or if, by a rare excess of courtesy, allowed the privilege of being done before it was criticized, has been canvassed with no reference to its agents or their circumstances, but single with an eye to its prospective indexes. ive influence on persons and organizations removed by hundreds of miles of space, and standing in no legitimate connection.

Under the influence of this iniquitous system, the young Territory has been the victim of the most flagrant injustice. In advance of all op-portunity for a just decision, her Governors have all been pronounced tyrants, her legisla-tors traitors, her elections frauds. At last, after

assembling of the Constitutional Convention this fall was hailed as the goal of the difficul-ties of Kansas. Through the folly of the To-peka party, the National Democracy obtained the almost unanimous control of the peka party, the National Democracy obtained the almost unanimous control of the Convention, and proceeded to organize. After a few weeks of what appears to have been a laborious and every way praiseworthy session, a draft of a Constitution is prepared. At this point, the question arose which has arisen in every Constitutional Convention since the formation of the Government, shall the Convention be submitted to the people? and, like all other questions which have ever agitated the people of Kansas, it was discussed principally outside of her territory. Discarding all reference to the principles of politicians of the Union arrayed themselves for or against it, precisely as the

A bitter controversy followed, in which, un- this desired result had been reached; but the der the operation of that peculiar Kansas fearenewed effort of the Pro-Slavery faction, in ture by which each excitement blots out its their recent Convention, shows that they have predecessor, Governor Walker, Topeka speech, not run through their course of infamy. Johnson precinct, and all, were completely ignored, the grand overshadowing question being "submission or no submission." Waterloo was child's play to the sanguinary conflict. which ensued, and a disruption of the continent | will induce them to adopt a course of redres

with which they have no lawful concern, nave resolved on strife.

It must be remarked, also, as illustrating the madness of this excitement, that in all this long interval no opinion has been formed upon competent evidence. The unauthorized reports of evidently prejudiced correspondents have been the basis of this agitation, and questions interval in the most fundamental doctrines of revolving the most fundamental doctrines of re-

publicanism, and the subtlest distinctions and limitations of authority, have been glibly decided, on testimony that would not be admitted at the bar of a justice's court in the trial of a negro for petit larceny. Let Kansas have the poor privilege of a fair Let Kansas have the poor privilege of a fair hearing—let her enjoy the right of stating her case when she appears by delegation on the floor of the next Congress; and if the conflict of 1819-'20, and the Compromises of 1850 and 1855, were not a barren tree, the interminable Kansas question can be disposed of in a day. It is conceded that she possesses the requisite representative population; the Constitution her Convention has adopted is undeniably remphican. Let her then be admitted and the

publican. Let her then be admitted, and the people may set about redressing any grievance which the Convention may have subjected them to.

THE NORTHERN PRESS. From the Indianapolis Daily Journal. A "DRED SCOTT CASE" IN INDIANA. It is a singular and interesting fact, that the

ed by this Convention to be their fundamental into this State, contrary to our Constitution law, and by the abnegation of this privilege they are deprived of the full exercise of that the negroes were slaves, and that he had a right, the Court of Common Pleas; and he was fined forty dollars. From this judgment, he appeals to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The case seems to involve this question for the consideration of the Court, namely: Shall the prohibition to our Constitution against the bringing of negroes into Indiana prevail, or shall it become a nullity, by the overpowering authority of the United States Supreme Court? It should be recollected that our Constitution, so far as this question is concerned, makes no difference between slaves and free negroes. It provides that "No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in, this State." And both the Constitution and statute make it a penal offence o any one to aid any negro or mulatto in the

infringement of this constitutional provision.

Nor can any one doubt that the provision 389 held that the provision shove cited m be enforced as to a free negro; and that, too, under circumstances the most revolting. The negro, Barkshire, had brought a negro into the State, and he was held liable to punishment, under this prohibition, for so doing, though he intermarried with her as soon as he had brought her here. He was in fact held liable to the pen alty of the law for encouraging his own wife to remain with him here—the court pronouncing lowever, that the marriage itself was void The effect of the decision was that a nearo law fully residing here could not bring his own wife into the State.

Now, it remains to be seen whether, since i man may bring a free negro into the State, and since not even a free negro lawfully resident here may bring into the State his own wife or child, a slaveholder can bring his slave here If our Supreme Court decide that he may, i will virtually nullify the constitutional provision above referred to, or at least limit its operation

people to pass upon their Constitution is vio-lated by the action of the Kansas Convention, had a right to bring his slaves into Indiana. So it appears that our Supreme Judges are in this dilemma: they must either hold our own State Constitution on the subject a nullity and overrule it, or they must overrule the Su-preme Court of the United States. Which will they do? Can they take a middle ground, and say that the Constitution operates on free ne-groes only, and not on slaves? Should they take this middle ground, they will directly play into the hands of the slaveholder, and give to Into the hands of the slaveholder, and give to him, and to him only, of all the men in this free country, the inestimable right of taking negroes wherever he pleases. This our Su-preme Judges will hardly do. We sympathize with their Honors, and hope that they may have "a safe deliverance."

> From the Boston Traveller, THE PROSPECTS FOR KANSAS.

We are not of the number who lack faith is our Republican form of Government. High above all the conflicting elements which have been of late set in such violent motion, we have been able to discern even-handed Justice, with her balance, ready to award to all their due. To the self-denying, liberty-loving citizens of Kansas, we firmy believe will be granted that form of government and those institutions which they demand. To allow any others to be im-posed on them would be to disgrace our country, its Government, and its People, and to bring dishonor upon the cause of popular liberty. We cannot anticipate any such result, and we will not write a single word that shall excite in advance the indignation which such a result

would produce.

The renewed attempt which is now making by the organized faction in that Territory to establish a Constitution acknowledging the existence of Slavery, and forbidding its expulsion without the consent of the owners of the slaves, is notoriously repugnant to the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants, and therefore it must fall. We do not believe that it will receive the support or the sanction of the Federal Governof the slave States. To believe it, would be to believe that a cause can be furnished under our popular Government, for a popular revolution that the peaceful revolution of the ballot being

themselves for or against it, precisely as the affirmative or negative would advance their supposed sectional interests.

which should be only a last resort—a resort which can never be required under our Consti-tution, when rightly administered.

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